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## THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH SOLDIER.

One French soldier, looking over the parapet, said to his comrade, "Alphonse, êtes vous prêt?" "Où, mon ami, toujours prêt." "Et bien! allons faire la guerre!" they both jumped up and fired away through the loopholes at the Russians. An English soldier coming on duty was heard to say to his comrade, "Well, Jim, what's the orders at this post?" Jim replied, "Why, the orders is you're never to leave it till you're killed, and if you see any other man leaving it, you're to kill him."—Recollection of a Military Life. Gen. Sir John Adge.

## ARE WESTERN PEOPLE FANATICAL?

The charge has been so often made in the press that the people of the Western States are fanatics on the financial and other questions, that a writer has seriously considered the grounds of it in the June "Arena." The writer, J. K. Miller, is a Western man, and he is evidently of good old Yankee blood, for he makes his points like a keen, shrewd Yankee lawyer. And one that goes right home is this. We are told over and over again, he says, by the most influential statisticians and other authorities, that the enormous movement of western immigration has resulted in depleting the native element in the Eastern States, and that their ranks have been filled by foreign emigrants, French, Canadians, Irish and Germans. If this is true, he asks, is it not a little startling to lay it down as a political principle, that the native born American people, born under the much-lauded institutions of America, are less capable of exercising intelligent judgment upon questions of public policy than are their adopted brethren in the Eastern States, so recently from quite different political and social institutions. This is a home thrust at such oracles as Mr. E. L. Godkin, of the

New York "Evening Post," who also hails from across the sea.

## MODERN WARSHIPS.

(From the "Herald of Peace.")

Old-fashioned naval officers have a habit of comparing the new ships with the old, to the disadvantage of the former. The deck of the modern man-of-war is no longer a broad, open space, up and down which the eyes may roam, seeing all that goes on. It is cut up by all sorts of contrivances having relation to the business of the craft, so that one rarely sees at any one time only a little corner of the deck. There is one serious drawback to the modern steel ship, that is not the result of any mere sentimental consideration, and that is the death-like coldness of the interior. It is possible, indeed, to warm the ship with steam, but nothing can warm the sides in cold weather, and the man that sleeps near the unsympathetic steel, is liable to contract rheumatism in an unconscious effort to warm it by the sacrifice of his own vital heat. The closed air-ports drip icicles, and the seaward wall of the stateroom is as cold as an ice-box.

For those ill-livered persons who don't believe in an Army or a Navy, or in being in a condition to make the flag respected, there is a word of wisdom in the last book of Coventry Patmore, says the "Evening Sun." "Nations," says Patmore, "die of softening of the brain, which for a long time passes for softening of the heart." Nobody ever accused this poet and philosopher of being a jingo, or a lover of war, or a hanker after brolia. But he has reached an age when men, if they have it in them, can see national life steadily, and see it whole. In spite of the milksoops the United States will not die of any softening of the brain, disguised as a philanthropical love of their enemies.

A correspondent writes "It is reported that the other day a private of the Foot Guards was hauled over the coals for omitting, while on sentry in Pall Mall, to pay the orthodox compliment of presenting arms to a scion of the royal house. The Guardsman pleaded ignorance of the illustrious personage's identity, and this assertion was corroborated by the evidence of a sergeant, who stated that the explanation was probably true, especially as the royal individual was in plain clothes. The soldier was dismissed with a caution, but before going away he said excitedly to his captain, "Sir, bring the Dook rup to me, an' let me 'ave a good look at 'im. You bet, I'll spot 'im next time!"—The Westminster Gazette.



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A correspondent says: "In your issue of June 15, 'H' proposes a change in our blouse collar device. I take the liberty of exhibiting how suggestive of an old patent medicine ad our present one is, and think the firm should be induced to pension each officer who wears it." X.

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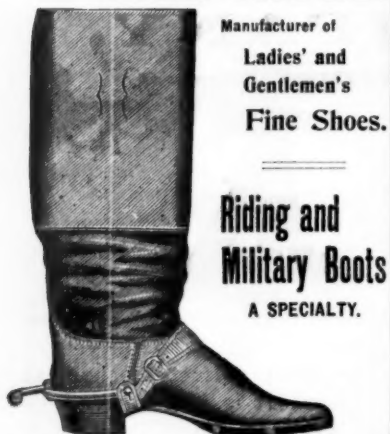
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## THE POST EXCHANGE.

(From a Medical Standpoint.)

Paper by Major Philip F. Harvey, Surgeon U. S. A., read at the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Association of Military Surgeons, Buffalo, N. Y.

The preparation of this paper was undertaken at the invitation of the literary committee of this association, received in December last. It is no affectation when I say that I can but wish that the report had been entrusted to abler hands. But fully appreciating the compliment implied by the invitation I have taken pleasure in investigating the subject and in trying to present it fully and frankly, and to the best of my ability.

My aim has been to take a practical view of the question, although a great deal might be said about it on its sociological side, as it furnishes an instance of one of those reforms whose influences may ramify in directions other than the ones in which they were specially intended to operate by their originators, but it is obvious that a discussion of any other than the local influences of and practical work accomplished by the post exchange would be out of place on this occasion.

Its effect upon discipline and military efficiency have been pretty thoroughly studied and discussed, but its bearings upon the health of troops have received much less attention, and I know of no published data that deal, even indirectly, with this side of the question. Its newness, therefore, gives it an interest and importance that it would not otherwise possess, but at the same time adds to the difficulty of its full and impartial presentation. The scope of the special inquiry before me appeared to be embraced by a study of the following points:

1. Has the substitution of the post exchange for the post traders' store been beneficial to the health and morals of troops?
  2. If beneficial, the nature and extent of such benefit, as for instance, decrease of drunkenness and diminished number of cases requiring medical treatment after pay day, as compared with the same before the introduction of the canteen system.
  3. Have any evil effects upon the health of troops resulted from overindulgence in eating or drinking at the Post Exchange? If so, to what degree and in what way?
  4. Is it advantageous to the health of the men to have the ration supplemented by a cheap lunch at the Post Exchange?
  5. Has Government provided suitable buildings at garrison ports for use of Post Exchanges?
  6. The resources and conveniences of Post Exchanges for furnishing staple commodities, lunches, beverages, etc.; facilities for writing, reading and gymnastic exercises.
  7. Suggestions from a hygienic point of view as to improvements upon the present canteen system.
- My own opportunities for obtaining the knowledge essential to the full consideration of these questions having been somewhat meager, it was necessary to obtain some collective information. Accordingly, a circular letter embracing substantially the above points, was prepared, and a copy sent to each of a number of medical officers for their views and experience thereon. All favored me with replies of interest and value, evincing close study from an impartial standpoint. An analysis of them will be made under the several headings in the course of this paper.

The posts from which I sought the experience of medical officers were selected as being representative.

## History of the Post Exchange.

History.—The establishment of the canteen in our service is of such recent date, that its history must be more or less familiar to many here. A review from its inception to its state of present development, sufficient to our purpose, can be sketched in a few words. We are indebted to the English service for the idea of our present system. Fifteen years ago Gen. Morrow and some of his Captains at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., introduced the first canteen in our Army. It was operated successfully for some years without the sale of any alcoholic beverage, and when the 14th Inf. replaced the 21st at Vancouver the canteen was continued, with slight interruption, at that post. It was regarded as an excellent model for other similar institutions.

A growing sentiment throughout the Army, especially at Army Headquarters, shortly after this time, became manifest to the effect that a co-operative store for the benefit of the enlisted men, under military supervision, might be made to result in many advantages to them, such as affording them a place of resort during leisure hours where they could obtain innocent amusement, and thus avoid temptations to indulge in excesses.

Department and post commanders were called upon to make reports upon the subject, and the War Department finally concluded that the introduction of the system was a reform measure that was demanded for the best interests of the service, and by G. O. No. 10, H. Q. A., Feb. 1, 1889, rules and regulations for the establishment and government of post canteens were published to the Army. It was early apparent that the interests of the canteen and post traders were irreconcilable, and that the latter could not successfully compete with the former. It was also believed that there were certain defects inherent in the traders' system which operated injuriously upon the discipline and morals of isolated garrisons. Par. 351, A. R., forbids the sale of intoxicating liquors at military posts, but it was ruled that light wines and beer were not intoxicating, in the sense of the paragraph, and this loop-hole permitted

traders to reap large profits from this source. But by G. O. No. 75, A. G. O., Sept. 27, 1889, the authority granted post traders to sell light beer and wines was restricted exclusively to sales in unbroken packages to officers and canteens, such sales to be in competition with other dealers in like articles. It was made the duty of inspecting officers and department commanders to report any violation of this order, and the remedies applied or required to stop it. By the same order, Par. 350, A. R., was modified so as to deprive post traders of the exclusive right they had theretofore enjoyed to trade upon the reservation to which they were appointed, by allowing canteens to make sales at cost of all commodities required by officers and soldiers. This necessarily took from post traders the profitable sale of staple articles, but what to them was the most damaging stroke—their death blow, indeed—was the fact that it stopped their retail traffic in alcoholic liquors. The orders and rulings in connection with the subject of canteens are quite numerous, and cover in their scope all points of administration.

These orders set forth fully the purpose of canteens, which is, in brief, to supply the troops with goods at a low rate of profit, and afford rational recreation and amusement to all enlisted men; the sale of ardent spirits is strictly prohibited, but commanding officers are authorized to permit light beer to be sold by the drink on week days in a room set apart for this purpose, when, in their opinion, such action is promotive of temperance. Gambling in any form is forbidden. Each canteen is managed by an officer selected by the post commander with regard to his fitness. This officer is allowed one or more enlisted assistants, as may be expedient or necessary. Citizens and retired soldiers are also allowed as attendants at post exchanges. A standing committee of commissioned officers superintend all the affairs of the exchange, rendering a report once monthly. A committee of non-commissioned officers representing each company is convoked quarterly, and submits its views orally or in writing. It is unnecessary to enter more fully into these particulars, but suffice to say that despite the most determined resistance and the most plausible arguments from those interested in the post traderships, the post exchange is now an established institution in our Army, and a sufficient time has elapsed to enable us to form an estimate of the benefits or harm it has hitherto accomplished or may hereafter realize. On the 1st of February, 1890, 57 canteens were in successful operation. These had been established at different periods, ranging from July 1 to Dec. 30, 1889. The sum of \$150,000 was spent by the soldiers of the Army at those canteens during the last quarter of this period, of which amount \$25,000 was returned in the form of dividends for the improvement of their table fare, for their social enjoyment and improvement. This, notwithstanding the fact that the quarter was one in which most of the canteens were obliged to pay for their stocks and fixtures out of this profit. (Report on post canteens by the Adjutant General to Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, Feb. 21, 1895, p. 35.)

By G. O. No. 11, A. G. O., Feb. 8, 1892, the designation post exchange was adopted in place of post canteen.

At the present writing there are 81 garrison post in the Army at which post exchanges are in successful operation, at three of which (Forts Apache, Duchesne and Washakie) there were traders Dec. 31, 1894. The total receipts at all exchanges for the year 1894 were \$1,417,079.62, and the dividend profits returned were \$304,646.91. At 12 posts taken at random the receipts ranged from \$17,000 to \$79,000, the profits at each amounting to about \$10,000.

To properly estimate the good or evil accomplished by the change of an established system or custom, is it necessary to have a correct knowledge of the effects of the practice in vogue prior to the innovation. The ideal is the aim of all reforms, but the attainment of the ideal is impossible so long as human nature is imperfect, and so long as different views are held as to just what constitutes human perfection. Any change in a man's environment that effects an improvement of his habits and tastes, or provides the means of ameliorating his condition by giving him a better outlook, better food, greater opportunity for mental growth, and more rational ideas of the duties to himself and to others, is an improvement, and produces good that radiates beyond the narrow sphere in which it may have had its beginning.

Of all vicious propensities with which man has been endowed, there is none which has led to greater misery than drunkenness. Within the memory of men still living, certainly in times past not far removed from us, tippling or drunkenness was the rule, and temperance the exception. The wealthy, the educated, and even royalty itself yielded to the blandishments of the Circean cup. In fact, all classes drank to excess, and the more a man could imbibe without being overwhelmed, the more he was regarded as a man of merit. Soldiers have been deservedly charged with evincing this infirmity as markedly as any other class, but as it has decreased in civil communities, so it has lessened, but not to the same degree, among the men of the Army. Writing from Fort Custer, a correspondent of the New York "Tribune," in January of this year, says:

"Whiskey is the soldier's weakness. Should a post be 1,000 miles away from civilization, and stringent orders be in force forbidding liquor on the reservation, with every possible means taken to prevent its introduction and use, still the average soldier will in some way or other have his toddy in spite of every obstacle. He is bound to get it in some way. The greatest trial of the

officer of the day is to keep whiskey away from the prisoners and out of the guard house, but it is impossible of accomplishment, for they certainly get it in some way whenever they want it. Whiskey has been discovered being smuggled inside loaves of bread when food was brought to the prisoners. A sentry might fill the barrel of his musket with liquor and walk his post smelling awfully like rum, but never be found out. Prisoners returning from guard carrying stable brooms over their shoulders have had a flask or two concealed in the bulky part of the broom, and yet escaped discovery."

## Benefits of the Post Exchange System.

I do not know how true this picture is of the subject it portrays at Fort Custer, but I do know that it is very much overdrawn as applied to the stations at which I have served during the past few years. In the palmy days of the post trader, when the sale of liquor was not prohibited, and, indeed, after orders prohibiting it had been issued, and prior to the establishment of post exchanges, the amount of drunkenness among enlisted men was a prolific source of disorder, affecting both the health of individuals and the discipline of companies. The profits of post traders were enormous, and resulted mainly from the sale of intoxicants. Large sums were paid for appointments. It was common for a post of 6 to 8 companies to yield a net profit of \$40,000 per annum, which sum was practically lost to the men who paid it in, itself an evil only less in degree than the pernicious effects of the traffic. In short, the trader's was a saloon which placed a premium upon intemperance. This, then, having been the state of affairs before the establishment of the canteen, the postulate might be assumed without argument or evidence that any change would be an improvement. But we will hear the testimony, and then judge how far the substitution has been beneficial to the health and morals of the Army. I quote from answers received to my circular letter:

Maj. Turrill narrates an extensive experience he has had in witnessing the beneficial action of the canteen in diminishing the number of cases requiring treatment from the use of intoxicants, at Fort Spokane, Wash.; Madison Barracks, N. Y., and Fort Riley, Kan. At Fort Spokane there were three places where liquors of a very vile character were sold, just off the reservation. It was also sold surreptitiously at the trader's store. With the establishment of the canteen the trader's store entirely stopped the sale of liquor, and two of the three outside places closed up. The amount of sickness from the use of intoxicating liquor diminished 50 per cent. in the first six months. At Madison Barracks a number of places sold liquor without restriction within a short distance of the post, and the canteen received but little patronage in consequence, and therefore no appreciable effect on the amount of drinking and sickness therefrom was noted. At Fort Riley, where places for the sale of intoxicants were four miles distant, the post exchange has been much used, and very little loss of time from sickness is the result, and such as does occur is traceable to the rum shops of Junction City, a neighboring town.

Maj. Cleary, Fort Brown, Texas, believes the post exchange to be a decided improvement on the post trader's in every way they can be compared. Under the old system the hospital was filled soon after pay day with cases of alcoholism, with a few cases of delirium tremens and wounds and injuries mixed in. Now, he says, he sees occasionally a mild case of inebriation, rarely an injury, and delirium tremens has entirely disappeared.

Capt. Phillips, Fort Walla Walla, Wash., favors the post exchange on account of its being under the immediate control of a commissioned officer of the Army, and hence an aid to good discipline, and an aid to the health and morals of soldiers. He has observed that the number of men who drink to excess in the Army has noticeably decreased in the past four or five years. He attributes this in great part to the fact that a bad man is more easily got rid of, and that more care is observed in recruiting.

Maj. Lippincott, Fort Adams, R. I., is certain that there is vastly less intemperance in the Army to-day than we had twenty-five years ago.

Capt. Birmingham, Fort Trumbull, Conn., says the exchange is beneficial to the extent that a good quality of beer has taken the place of a generally atrocious quality of whiskey. This is somewhat offset by opportunities to get whiskey outside.

Major Byrne, Fort Assiniboine, Mont., writes me at length an interesting and careful statement of his views. He believes the post exchange to be in the interests of health and morality. After stating the amount of alcoholism and injuries resulting therefrom, recorded at his post during the course of several years, he expresses the opinion that the liquor responsible therefore was smuggled into the post, or obtained from places where intoxicants are sold immediately beyond the reservation line. The post exchange, he believes, to have accomplished its good work mainly through giving greater comforts, better and more varied food, and the means of healthful and enjoyable exercises. The post trader gave none of these, but simply absorbed the soldier's pay.

Maj. De Witt believes that at Fort Sam Houston and Fort Leavenworth, which is each adjacent to a city, that the large majority of cases of acute alcoholism treated in hospital result from outside drinking. Cases are more evenly scattered over a given period, and not aggregated as they were after pay day prior to the establishment of the canteen.

Maj. Heismann, Fort Douglas, Utah, believes the post exchange to have been beneficial to the health and morals of troops, in which opinion he is in accord with



all older officers commanding companies. The exchange at Fort Douglas was established in October, 1889. During the calendar years '88 and '89, total number of cases attributed to alcohol, 85.0 annually per 1,000 of mean strength; during '92 and '94, admitted for the same cause, annually, 52.95 per 1,000 of mean strength. He has observed a steady decrease of drunkenness, and does not now notice any increase of sickness after pay day.

Maj. Adair, Washington, Barracks, D. C., observes that among the advantages of the exchange is that it provides a place for idle hours which is under thorough military control.

Maj. Waters, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, states categorically the numerous ways in which the welfare of troops is enhanced by the post exchange: In the decrease of drunkenness; in the greater contentment of the soldier; in the agreeable and innocent diversions afforded; in the decrease of sickness and in the reduction of confinements and trials by summary courts. And he has seen all these effects at posts where canteens have been established under very dissimilar surroundings. He expresses a doubt as to whether the post exchange has been as beneficial at recruiting rendezvous as at Western posts.

Maj. Girard, Fort Sheridan, Ill., believes the exchange to have been beneficial to the health and morals of troops. At Fort Keogh, Mont., in 1880, he was instrumental in establishing a "coffee canteen," and the bar receipts of the trader fell off \$1,300 per month.

2. It thus appearing from a multitude of witnesses that the new system is an improvement on the old, let us inquire if any evil effects requiring correction have grown out of it.

There is frequently an unreasoning adhesion to the old in usage, and opposition to that which is new, from a natural attachment which has been formed for the accustomed thing. This tendency is noticeable in all human affairs—and opposition to the post exchange had its birth in this trait quite as much as in the self-interest of others who oppose it. A great many objections were formerly urged against the canteen, which time has shown to have been purely imaginary, or at least of no weight. For instance, it was contended that the relation between officers and men were such as to render the successful workings of a canteen very doubtful; that it would be impossible to find among Army officers any who were sufficiently painstaking, enthusiastic and of the business capacity to insure prosperity; that it would be unwise and subversive of good morals to maintain under the C. O. a place where beer and wine are sold; that large credit purchases would be required to start canteens, and at many posts suitable rooms for their operation were lacking; that irregularities in business methods would be encouraged among officers in charge of canteens, and that soldiers detailed as clerks would cease to be instructed in their military duties, and their services would be lost to the Government. It is unnecessary to examine these objections in detail in order to show their falsity. The introduction and practical operation of the canteen has disproved the validity of each and every one of them. Not one has stood the test of time and trial. The advantages afforded to troops by the canteen from a commercial as well as from an abstract military standpoint have been almost wholly unmingled with evil. Captains invariably speak of it as having worked great benefits to their companies.

Some objections to the canteen are urged by temperance advocates on the score of health and morals on account of the sale of beer being permitted; that such permission exerts a vicious tendency by encouraging men to indulge in beer drinking, and thus form drinking habits who would otherwise remain sober men. As this is the only feature of the canteen system about which any serious objection has been urged, it will be well to examine it a little.

#### Advantages of Substituting Malt Liquors for Distilled.

Reasonable people understand perfectly well that removal by law of temptations to drink do not change the appetites of men. And that strict liquor laws have invariably aroused defiance and ended in failure to accomplish any practical reformation. We have seen that drunkenness, formerly very prevalent, has markedly decreased in the Army since the establishment of the canteen.

I am informed that soldiers realize more and more the co-operative features of the exchange, and hence increasingly shun outside places where temptations to drink strong liquors would induce a much greater prevalence of drunkenness. There has been observed also among the men a disposition to refrain from spending their month's pay in two or three days on a debauch, but to use a little of it now and then through the month, and thus preserve their wits and their health.

If we can succeed in substituting a comparatively harmless beverage for one that influences the passions, poisons the blood, and creates criminals and imbeciles, have we not practically solved the problem? It is a matter of common observation that the effects of beer upon the organism are very different from those of distilled liquors, both as they affect the intellectual faculties and the cellular elements. An interesting clinical study illustrating this is given in a paper entitled "Fifteen Years' Observation Among Beer Drinkers," by Dr. Lambert Ott, in the Med. News, Jan. 6, 1894. He says:

"The German brewer is by nature an honest, industrious and good natured individual, fond of his home and family, and in every way a congenial person; even the Irish and American brewer partake of these kind and congenial elements so common to the German brewer, leading one to believe that the constant association and use of

beer as a beverage begets a distinctive type of humanity possessing natures kind and pleasing. The physical peculiarities are a florid complexion, due in many cases to capillary varicosity, and a tendency to the accumulation of fat. Often I have observed young men, of slight build, with no inherited predisposition to obesity, after a year of two in a brewery, acquire a sunny disposition and an accumulation of fat, the attenuated and introspective dyspeptic being transformed into the happy and fat brewer. \* \* \* An inveterate beer drinker, suddenly ceasing his drinking, suffers no special inconvenience, beyond the natural longing, which is of a sort duration, besides a rapid loss of flesh—I should say redundant flesh—a decline in his florid color, which is soon replaced by a paler hue, but at no time approaching the pallor of anemia." Dr. Ott admits that the consumption of enormous quantities of beer may cause drowsiness and indifference to surroundings, but sudden abstinence does not prevent a return to the norm, this fact standing in marked contrast to what occurs to whiskey drinkers. He differs with Osler, who is of the opinion that beer retards digestion. But Ott has never yet seen or heard of complaints of indigestion among beer drinkers, but states that with the use of other alcoholic potations during meals it is different. He has examined the vomit of the whiskey drinker after it had been in the stomach five or six hours, and could find no evidence of chymification of the indigested food whatever. Disease of the lungs and heart he found uninfluenced by excessive libations of beer. The kidneys were rendered active, but cirrhotic kidney and hob-nail liver, so common in the whiskey drinker, are not found in the beer drinker. He observed a few laborers in a brewery who for fifteen years on an average drank twenty-five to fifty glasses of beer daily, in the aggregate from one use of light beer, as we observe it at our post exchanges. In order to realize that we are not in the presence of a very formidable danger in permitting the sale of beer. Indeed, I think the danger would lie in forbidding its sale. It is a species of safety valve, a mild remedy for a serious malady, a harmless sop to Cerberus, the insensible influence to guide weak men into less dangerous paths. Take it away, and you would increase drunkenness, desertion, devilry and demoralization.

It is unfortunate that Congress has forbidden the sale of beer at exchanges in prohibition States, as the effect of such restriction is to lead to the use of whiskey by soldiers who crave stimulants. The sale of beer should be regulated, and it is. Lieut. McAndrew, the canteen officer at Plattsburgh Barracks, tells me that he saw only one man under the influence of liquor at that large post of 500 men in six months, and that was from whiskey obtained outside. A system of issuing checks for one-fifth of the approaching month's pay has been introduced, and works well, as it tides over a portion of the month and allows a would-be excessive drinker less opportunity to indulge his appetite than if he received his entire pay at once.

It may be argued that beer drinking encourages whiskey drinking; that temptation is placed in the way of young men who have never drank. Possibly; and conceding, for argument sake, the truth of all such objections that can be urged against the sale of light beer at the post exchanges, after deducting the disadvantage, we will find that there still remains a substantial gain; that we have secured the greatest good to the greatest number.

3. In answer to my question if any evil effects have been observed from over-indulgence in eating or drinking at the post exchange, my correspondents are practically unanimous in reporting that none, or very few, have been noticed. As a very large proportion of the ills which afflict mankind are more or less directly connected with the digestive organs, the importance of this inquiry is evident.

Maj. Turrill remarks that the records do not show a single case directly chargeable to the post exchange.

Maj. Cleary has not seen a case of illness from over-indulgence in eating, but has observed instances of excessive beer drinking, but the proportion of such was trifling as compared with what it was during the regime of the post trader—about as 1 to 10, he thinks.

Capt. Birmingham believes that men of gluttonous habits may suffer from over-indulgence in both eating and drinking at the post exchange, or as a result of the improvement of their mess tables, and states that he has occasionally observed such effects.

Maj. Byrne has personal knowledge of the evil effects of over-indulgence in beer drinking in one instance, but not from over-eating.

Maj. Heizmann traces nearly all cases of excessive drinking to the adjoining city, where the poorest whiskey is sold to soldiers at very low prices.

Maj. Adair believes that intemperance in alcoholics has been diminished by the provision of lunches to gratify the gastric cravings of idle men, and that there has been no increase of dyspeptic or other diseases.

Capt. Powell has not observed any ill effects on the health of the men from over-eating or drinking at the post exchange.

Maj. Waters finds that the lunch counter is rather favorable to health than to disease, and is of the opinion that the health of troops is not injured by the drinks sold there. In cases of alcoholism at his post the condition has resulted in almost every instance from drinks obtained at outside saloons.

Maj. Girard has observed that some men drink too much beer after pay day, but would probably resort to stronger drinks if they went outside.

Majs. De Witt and Lippincott and Capt. Phillips report no ill effects.

Capt. Ebstein, 21st Inf., Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., who, with a few Captains of his regiment, established as an experiment a canteen in 1881, and who subsequently, under the directions of the War Department, investigated the subject at various posts, thus writes me: " \* \* \* The canteen has become an important and firm fixture in our post administration, replacing by a co-operative system the extortionate and demoralizing post trader's establishment. \* \* \* Pay day, which, a few years ago was the synonym for debauchery and riotous disturbance, when discipline was practically suspended for several days, is now indistinguishable from any other day, and the sick report is decidedly free from cases of alcoholism that used to infest it. Where, in 1885, in my own company, there were lost to the Government 852 days by sickness, and 804 days by arrest and confinement, there were in 1894, with an average strength of enlisted men 35 per cent. greater than in 1885, but 455 days lost by sickness and 205 by arrests. \* \* \* That the canteen system has added greatly to the contentment of the soldier is beyond question."

#### Lunch Counters as an Adjunct.

The most ardent champion of the post exchange could not desire more favorable testimony on these points than the above. Commendation is unanimous, and any who are in doubt about or in opposition to the institution on temperance grounds, must now admit that there are good reasons for friendliness towards the new order of things.

4. An answer to the question, "Is it advantageous to the men to have the ration supplemented by a cheap lunch at the exchange," may depend somewhat upon circumstances, but experience demonstrates in the main that it is an advantage. It is entirely optional with the men whether or not they shall partake of a lunch at the exchange, and, as a rule, they do not eat when they are not hungry, especially if they have to pay for the food. It sometimes happens that an article of food at the mess, although wholesome and palatable to many, is distasteful to a few, owing to idiosyncrasy.

Let us suppose, for instance, that onions have been used in preparing a dish for supper, or that liver and bacon have constituted the chief part of the meal. A few find these dishes distasteful, and as supper is called at 5 o'clock and tattoo sounds at 11 o'clock, six hours intervene before the last meal and bedtime. The result would be that some would go hungry to bed, or to a tour of guard unless a place where refreshment might be obtained, as occasion required, were at their command.

Then, again, if walking guard in a malarious region at night, hunger would predispose the system to an attack of intermittent fever.

Maj. Girard observes that young men, as a rule, have hearty appetites, and the meals furnished by the Government are at times insufficient to carry them from one to another.

Maj. Adair suggests that the increased variety of diet afforded by the lunch committee may supply required nutritive elements that are not present in due proportion in the ration, and so do away with the necessity of gourmandizing to obtain them.

Maj. Heizmann points out the fact that the bulk of the enlisted force of the Army is composed of young men, and they require food at shorter intervals than is allowed at the regular mess. Especially after unusual exercise, as during the target season, the exchange restaurant is uncommonly well patronized.

Maj. De Witt believes the lunch counter to be an advantage, provided good, well-cooked food is furnished. Many articles not furnished at the regular mess are obtainable, and thus the monotony that often pertains to the company table is broken. Then, too, he suggests that money spent in that way might otherwise be thrown away in a foolish or harmful manner.

Maj. Byrne believes it to be an advantage to the service to have the ration supplemented by a good, cheap lunch.

Capt. Birmingham observes that a man who takes a glass of beer, and with it a sandwich, is much less liable to crave another glass than a man who takes the beer alone.

Maj. Cleary, while inclined to think the ration sufficient as a rule, still, on the whole, regards it as an advantage to give the soldier an opportunity to get a lunch at a nominal cost.

Other correspondents answer simply in the affirmative, i. e., that it conduces to the health of troops to supplement the ration.

No case of illness which can be ascribed to eating too heartily at the exchange has fallen under my observation, and I can think of no valid objection to urge against the propriety of permitting healthy young men the opportunity of getting a lunch when they crave it. Undoubtedly there are men whose voracious appetites stop at nothing short of excess, and who eat when opportunity offers more than required for the good of their health, but such cases are exceptional. The nutritive wants of men differ so radically, that what would be repletion for one, might be insufficient for another, and the lunch counter is a salutary provision for the latter class. I think we may safely regard the lunch counter as a necessary adjunct of the post exchange, and feel that any rare instance of its abuse is much more than counterbalanced by the many cases in which it does good.

Malingering, which formerly, in my experience, was very common in the Army, has almost wholly disappeared. Not a case has been observed by myself or



by Capt. Ives, Med. Dept., in the entire 21st Inf. since its concentration at Plattsburgh Barracks, seven months ago. But a few years since feigned illness was a chronic evil in the service, and constant watchfulness on the part of medical officers was required to guard against it. Now, apparently, only genuine cases of sickness apply for treatment, and even among them there appears to be a reluctance to go upon the sick report. This certainly is indicative of greater contentment among the men, and improved "morale" generally.

That it is to be attributed to the action of several causes is true, but among them the post exchange stands out as one of the most influential.

#### Improvements Required in the Exchange.

**Buildings.**—We have so far considered chiefly the benefits to health conferred by the post exchange, which appear to be many and substantial. It is not claimed that it is an ideally perfect institution. It is undoubtedly susceptible of some improvement. As experience is obtained, changes for the better perhaps will be made. Two impediments to a perfect operation of the exchange are to be found existing singly or together at a few posts.

First, in imperfect facilities, and second, in faulty arrangements. An act of Congress making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, contains a proviso prohibiting expenditure of any money appropriated for the Army for post exchanges. Now, inasmuch as the Government established the canteen for the improvement of the service, it would seem but a natural obligation resting upon it that it should extend to the institution its material aid and support, especially in its early struggle for existence. While the financial support of the Government would facilitate the good work done by the exchange, and insure uniformity of method and means throughout the service, still, upon the present lines of evolution, the full development of the system will be reached in the course of time, but it will require longer time and be attended with more uncertainty. As an example of the vitality of the exchange, I may cite its establishment at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., where in six months, without any Government aid whatever, it erected its own buildings, purchased its own stock, and practically extinguished its debt.

A wide diversity exists at different posts between the buildings occupied by the post exchange, ranging all the way from canvas, or dilapidated and ill-contrived rookeries, to fairly well built and commodious structures. A suitable home for the exchange is necessary to a perfect arrangement of its business and workings. Considerable difference between the several posts is also to be found in the character of commodities dealt in, and the facilities for providing amusement and recreation. It is obviously the desideratum to supply a rendezvous at which rational and profitable occupation of leisure time may be encouraged. If the beer drinking feature is given undue prominence, the better and essential character of the resort suffers, and it is shorn of much of its power to attain its legitimate ends. A tendency to stimulate the sale of beer to increase the company fund has been complained of, but happily this practice was exceptional, and under a better apprehension of the true function of the exchange is becoming extinct.

The present exchange council, as constituted by P. 333, A. R., is composed of the line officer next to the commanding officer, the company commander next in rank, and the canteen officer. It might be expedient to add the Post Surgeon as an additional member for the purpose of receiving his opinions and recommendations concerning the quality and variety of food to be kept at the lunch counter, or other sanitary questions that might arise.

By a decision of the Secretary of War (in Cir. 13, 1891,) the sick in hospital are excluded from receiving any share of the profits of the exchange. This is spoken of as a defect in the system by Maj. Waters in his letter. About four years ago I invited the attention of the War Department to the matter, requesting a reconsideration of the decision, but this was denied. There are many reasons why it would be an advantage to the sick to have the hospital fund increased by a dividend based upon the whole aggregate occupancy of the hospital during the month. The men of the Hospital Corps receive a share of the profits, a portion of which is necessarily used by the sick. This does not appear equitable, as frequently the cost of subsisting the sick is greater than the amount expended for the well. There are many other strong arguments in favor of a reversal of the decision, and none that appears to me of sufficient weight to warrant its continuance.

The destiny of the post exchange in the event of war is an interesting medico-military problem to which I have given some thought, and one which I think offers but few difficulties to solve. I believe it could be easily adapted to such an emergency and made to perform a useful function, but its discussion does not appear to be germane to the present occasion.

I trust I have succeeded in indicating during the course of this paper the features of the post exchange that are of value and deserving of promotion, as well as suggesting certain modifications that might redound to its improvement. That it has done, and is doing, a good work, is unmistakable, and that it is capable of enlarging its range of usefulness must be evident to one who has seriously considered its capabilities. As a matter of fact, it is already a dangerous competitor of the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Depts., supplementing them in a narrower sense, but in a broader sense, having a developmental capacity of entirely superseding them in their functions of local supply. Already we hear of the exchange in some places selling clothing, underclothing, and shoes of better quality and at cheaper rates than supplied by the Government. The same holds good with relation to some articles of subsistence.

Now, what, in brief, should we try to realize in future from the post exchange? It should be the efficient agency to secure physical development by gymnastic exercises; to encourage the improvement of the mind and disposition by restraining from vicious propensities; to promote contentment by feeding and clothing the body as it should be; to raise, in short, the standard of manhood, in morality, dignity and fortitude. But restraining too sanguine an estimate of the future of the post exchange, we can discern in it a promise of vast amelioration to the enlisted soldier, and possibly a welding of the interests and activities of the Army into a perfect solidarity.

My sincere thanks are due, and hereby tendered, to all the gentlemen named in this paper who have so kindly aided me by suggestion and information in its preparation.

#### BRASSEY'S NAVAL ANNUAL.

Three chapters of Lord "Brassey's Naval Annual" are devoted to a discussion of the War between China and Japan. Attention is called to the disadvantage the Chinese vessels were under at the battle of Hai-Yun-Tao (or Yalu), owing to their attempt to obey Admiral Ting's Orders to keep sister ships together and to keep bows on.

It is remarked that "no one can study this fleet action without considering the value of broadside vs. end-on-fire. Is not too much now sacrificed to the end-on-fire principle? It is broadside fire which must decide a fleet action. . . . In the old days every effort was made to avoid the end-on position, for fear of being raked; and our ancestors had more experience of War than we have."

An important incident is recorded from Yalu, as illustrating the value of common shell employed with a large bursting charge, and the impotence of mere armor-piercing projectiles, or those without bursting charges, in acting against unarmored cruisers. One of the 12-inch Krupp projectiles penetrated the side of the Matsushima, passed just underneath a loaded Whitehead torpedo, went through two store-rooms and a large oil tank, and was at last stopped by the armor round the after barbettes. The projectile broke up and proved to be a common shell filled with cement. Had it contained powder and burst in the vicinity of the torpedo, the latter would probably have been exploded and the Matsushima have been destroyed. The Chinese are reported to have left their boats in harbor. The writer of the article under consideration believes that they acted wisely, for even if the boats are not struck by hostile shot, they will probably be rendered useless by the concussion of the guns of their own ship. This was amply proved at Alexandria, for after the bombardment some of the captains had difficulty in finding a boat to convey them to the flagship. The "blast" of the heavy guns upon the Chinese Admiral's own ship at Yalu was so great that he was—with his staff—thrown from the bridge by the very first round that was fired.

During the action the Japanese "Yoshino," twelve guns, must have fired about 1,200 rounds—that is, an average of 170 pounds per gun; and this would give nearly one round per minute per gun. We are told that the two Chinese ironclads fired 197 rounds from their 12-inch guns, and 208 rounds from their 6-inch guns. Thus eight 12-inch Krupp guns each fired 25 rounds, and four 6-inch guns each fired 67 rounds during the battle. It is clear then that both sides fought their guns with considerable rapidity, and the small effect produced by the Chinese fire must have been due to the bad aiming of the gunners. The disposal of empty cartridge cases in action is an interesting point raised in this article. The Japanese simply pitched them down the hatchways, and, in spite of this rough treatment, the cartridges were found almost all serviceable for reloading after the battle. The 1,200 or more cartridges fired by the Yoshino could not have been left to encumber the fighting deck, and the Japanese solution to the problem is probably the best. The advantages of interchangeability of parts is dwelt on with great emphasis. At Yalu every Japanese gun, which was not totally disabled, was repaired and refitted with spare parts, some of which were taken from the totally disabled guns. Within three weeks of the battle all the ships were able to return to service.

#### THE RED CROSS KNIGHT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

I have heard a good deal lately against the use of the Red Cross as a distinguishing mark of the Medical Corps. Why any sensible man can object to it, I cannot understand, as it has always been associated with military medicine from its earliest existence, and behind that time it was the badge of the Knights Templar, whose vow and duty was to protect the pilgrim, poor and unprotected, on his way to the Holy Land, and in a broader way—to succor the afflicted and distressed wherever they might be found, irrespective of nationality. The "Red Cross Knight" has been extolled in song and story as the highest ideal of chivalry—and a few lines recur to me now that I recall from my boyhood days, to the effect that a certain king sent out two knights that they might search the world for the "highest test of knightly worth." The armor of one was black; the other white with a Red Cross. Both had returned, and were awaiting audience to lay their trophy at the feet of their master:

Then spake the sable crested knight,  
With high and haughty mien,  
"O king! accept this armor bright,  
This helmet rich and sheen.

"For long and bloody was the fight  
Before he fell, I wis;  
Who bringeth thee a nobler test  
Of knightly worth than this?"

Then spake the Red Cross knight and said:  
"O king; my words are few;  
I bring no armor gleaming bright,  
No crest of golden hue.

"I found my enemy sick and sore,  
Lost in the desert land;  
I bathed his wounds and him I bore  
Back to his native strand.

"And he hath sworn by yonder sun  
To honor thee, O king;  
This is the victory I have won,  
And this the prize I bring."

A shout of joy the welkin rung.  
As to the Red Cross knight  
The king with gracious smile extends  
A crown with jewels bright.

To one how rich! To one how vain!  
The fruitage of the strife;  
The one but boasts a brother slain,  
The other saved a life.

It seems to me the question is summed up in the last stanza. Some of my military medical brothers sigh for the vanities and show of the military career, and sneer at and look down upon the Red Cross because it is the emblem of mercy. They are so in love with power, sternness and cruelty of the purely military that they forget, as did the black knight, that there is a higher mission than that of killing, i. e., that of saving life and succoring and comforting the weak and feeble, and there is no symbol that carries this idea of help for the suffering with it more than the Red Cross from the time of the Templars to the Geneva Convention. The motto of the military surgeon should be the one that Christ gave to the world, "Love thy enemy." The wounded, friend or foe, should appeal to him alike. The object of military insignia is to tell any or every one at a glance who and what he is, and the medical officer should not object to the Red Cross on this score any more than the infantryman should object to the crossed rifles, or the cavalryman to the crossed sabres, etc.

Mr. Editor: I invite criticism on this matter, and would like to open up discussion in the columns of your paper, if you don't object.

RED CROSS.

Mr. Stephen W. Kearny, eldest son of Gen. Stephen Watts Kearny, U. S. A., a gallant dragoon, died June 8, at St. Louis. Gen. Kearny died in 1848.

#### BONAPARTE AT VENICE.

A Vivid Pen Picture of the Conqueror by Comte d'Antraigues.

In the papers of the Comte d'Antraigues was found a pen portrait of Bonaparte as he appeared at Venice, and it will, no doubt, with due allowances, stand for the few months later when he became the idol of Paris. It was Suzy, a Government Commissioner, who, overpowered by the magnitude of passing events, wrote in August to a friend that he could not enter upon such voluminous details as would be necessary to depict the man, but warned his correspondent against supposing that Bonaparte had attained the height of his ambition, and used the words previously quoted in another connection, "I can even add that I know no other end for him but the throne or the scaffold."

But Antraigues was fortunately more communicative: "Bonaparte is a man of small stature, of sickly hue, with piercing eyes, and something in his look and mouth which is cruel, covert, and treacherous; speaking little, but very talkative when his vanity is engaged or thwarted; of very poor health because of violent humors in his blood [par suite d'une acreté prodigieuse dans le sang]. He is covered with tetter, a disease of such sort as to increase his vehemence and his activity. He is always full of his projects, and gives himself no recreation. He sleeps but three hours every night, and takes no medicine except when his sufferings are unendurable. This man wishes to master France, and, through France, Europe. Everything else, even in his present successes, seems but a means to the end. Thus he steals without concealment, plunders everything, is accumulating an enormous treasure of gold, silver, jewels, and precious stones. But he cares for it only as a means. This same man, who will rob a community to the last cent, will without a thought give a million to any person who can assist him. If such a person has hate or vengeance to gratify, he will give him every opportunity to do so. Nothing stands in the way of his prevailing with a man he thinks will be useful; and with him a bargain is made in two words and two minutes, so great is his seductive power.

"The reverse side of his methods is this—the service rendered, he demands a complete servility, or he becomes an implacable enemy; and when he has bought traitors, their services rendered, he observes but little secrecy concerning them. This man abhors royalty; he hates the Bourbons, and neglects no means to wear his army from them. If there were a king in France other than himself, he would like to have been his maker, and would desire the royal authority to rest on the tip of his own sword; that sword he would never surrender, except to plunge it into the king's heart, should he cease for a moment to be subservient."—Prof. W. M. Sloane's *Life of Napoleon in the May Century*.

#### PERSONAL ITEMS.

Ensign Levi C. Bertollette is putting in his first tour of duty in Washington as assistant to Adm. Ramsay in the Bureau of Navigation, and is doing his work in a manner extremely gratifying to his superior officers.

Naval Constructor Theodore D. Wilson, the predecessor of Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn as Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, is preparing to leave for his new station. Naval Constructor Wilson has resided in Washington for some time past, and has made hosts of friends by his sterling qualities.

Ensign R. E. Coontz, on duty in the Bureau of Navigation, has finished the revision of the Navy register, and the new edition will be issued about July 10. Ensign Coontz's work has been made doubly arduous as a result of the extremely large number of changes in details, which has been made during the last six months.

Admiral Ramsay is the only officer of the Navy Department who has gone away. He left on Thursday for Buenavista, Md., where he will remain some weeks. The other Chiefs of Naval Bureaus have not yet made plans, on account of the fact that they will have to remain at the Department until the battleship plans are definitely decided upon.

Army officers registered at War Department during the past week as follows: 2d Lieut. Wm. H. Osborne, 1st Cav. Maj. Charles Bird, Q. M. D.; Col. H. C. Merriam, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles H. Paine, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. M. J. Lunihan, 12th Inf.; Lieut. Col. W. J. Worth, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John A. Perry, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. J. Webber, 20th Inf.

Miss Herbert, daughter of Secretary of the Navy, is literally meeting with royal receptions in Europe. While in Spain some weeks ago, she was received by the Queen Regent and had several entertainments given in her honor. She was at Kiel during the inauguration of the North Sea Canal, and went through that water-way on the Marbledad as the guest of Admiral Kirkland.

The following Army and Navy arrivals were reported at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending June 27: Lieut. E. M. Blake, 5th Art., U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. J. C. Farley, U. S. A.; Naval Cadet A. A. Pratt, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. M. Grimes, U. S. N.; Naval Cadet A. A. McKethan, U. S. N.; Carpenter J. L. Davis, U. S. R. C.; Capt. W. S. Schuyler, 5th Cav., U. S. A.

Navy officers registered at the Department during past week as follows: Naval Cadet G. L. Halsinger, Chief Eng. Albert C. Engard, Capt. John R. Bartlett, Naval Cadets A. A. McKethan, A. A. Pratt, Brooks Upham, J. S. Doddridge, 1st Lieut. W. C. Neville, M. C.; Lieut. J. M. Grimes, retired; Lieut. C. W. Jungen, Asst. Surg.; T. N. Richards, Chief Eng. A. Kirby, Capt. T. F. Kane, Med. Insp. Edward Kershner, P. A. Eng. F. M. Bennett.

The following Cadets have been appointed to the Naval Academy: Philip Kearney, St. Joseph, Mo.; Guy S. Jones, Chicago; William S. Case, Chicago; C. D. Bird, Chicago; A. W. Northrup, Bedford, O.; R. Hastings, alternate, Willoughby, O.; E. B. Graves, Glencove, Minn.; W. McEntee, alternate, Montgomery, Minn.; Byron Kirkpatrick, Fredonia, Kas.; Ralph H. Barger, Smith Center, Kas.; A. E. Draper, alternate, Ellsworth, Kas.

Secretary Herbert is expected to authorize in a few days the construction and trial of an experimental turret at the Indian Head Proving Ground. As proposed, the trial will be more extensive than was at first contemplated. The framework of an entire turret will be built at Norfolk and will be shipped to the Proving Ground. Instead of one plate being fitted to it, as was originally decided upon, a complete turret will be formed. A number of turret plates are now at the Proving Ground, having already undergone ballistic test for the acceptance of groups which they represented. Only one plate, however, the 15-inch plate for battleships Massachusetts, will be fired at, and that will have to stand the impact of projectiles from guns of the heavier calibers up to 13-inches. After each impact, the framing behind the plate will be examined to ascertain what damage it has suffered. Information of this character will be of material advantage in the construction of turrets for proposed battleships.



## PERSONAL ITEMS.

Capt. J. B. Aleshire, A. Q. M., on leave, is visiting at Stack, Wyoming.

Capt. W. H. Wilhelm, 8th Inf., on leave, is visiting at Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Maj. J. M. Hamilton, 1st Cav., on leave, is located at 1204 Georgia Ave., Omaha, Neb.

Capt. W. S. Patten, A. Q. M., and family are expected at Governor's Island, N. Y., next week.

Maj. A. S. B. Keyes, 3d Cav., of Jefferson Barracks, is a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. O. L. Hein, 1st Cav., on leave from Fort Riley, was a visitor to Governor's Island this week.

Col. H. C. Merriam, 7th Inf., is expected East in a few days, to spend July and August on leave.

Lieut. Sawyer Blanchard, 1st Art., on leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is at present at Algonquin, N. Y.

Lieut. W. G. Elliot, 12th Inf., on leave for the summer, is seeking recuperation at Hot Springs, Ark.

Chaplain R. W. Springer, U. S. A., and bride joined at Fort Thomas, Ky., and received a kindly welcome.

Maj. E. B. Moseley, Surgeon, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., this week from a ten days' leave.

Lieut. H. W. Hovey, 24th Inf., lately on leave in Philadelphia, is now visiting friends in Yonkers, N. Y.

Maj. C. B. Byrne, Surgeon, U. S. A., lately at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., has arrived at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Lieut. J. H. Rice, 3d Cav., of Fort Ethan Allen, will spend July and August visiting relatives in the South, etc.

Capt. W. P. Atwell, U. S. A., is spending a portion of the summer at Dubig's Hotel, Aix la Chapelle, Germany.

Gen. O. B. Wilcox, retired, is located for a portion of the summer at the Pavilion Hotel, New Brighton, Staten Island.

Miss Marjorie G. Loring is visiting Mrs. James B. Goe, wife of Lieut. J. B. Goe, 13th Inf., at Governor's Island.

Capt. W. W. Robinson, Jr., A. Q. M., on leave from Buffalo, and Mrs. Robinson, are visiting relatives in Chicago.

Capt. T. F. Forbes, 5th Inf., on leave from Fort McPherson, Ga., for the summer, is at the Eagle Hotel, Bethlehem, Pa.

Lieut. W. Black, 24th Inf., was expected in New York this week from Fort Leavenworth, en route to Europe for the summer.

Capt. C. B. Hoppin, 2d Cav., under his recent promotion, will change base from Fort Wingate, N. M., to Fort Logan, Col.

Capt. D. Mortimer Lee, U. S. A., and Miss Lee have left Boston to spend the summer at Brandon, Vt., in the Green Mountains.

Capt. Geo. E. Bushnell, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., on leave from Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., is visiting in New Haven, Conn.

Capt. H. G. Sharpe, C. S., leaves St. Louis for the North in a few days to spend July, August, September and October on leave.

Capt. E. D. Thomas, 5th Cav., expects to leave Fort McIntosh, Texas, for Mexico in a few days, to spend some months on leave.

Gen. J. P. Hawkins, U. S. A., now abroad, has for present address, care J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad St., London, England.

Among the enthusiastic bicycle riders at Governor's Island are Maj. J. V. R. Hoff, Attending Surgeon, and Capt. F. Michler, A. D. C.

Capt. Edmund Rice, 5th Inf., on a fortnight's leave from Fort McPherson, Ga., is a recent visitor in Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Capt. R. M. Rogers, 13th Inf., who has been spending a few weeks at Dwight, Ill., is expected to rejoin at Fort Porter, N. Y., next week.

Capt. Thos. W. Symons, U. S. Engineers, left Portland, Oregon, last week, for a trip to Everett, Wash., his family accompanying him.

Capt. Wm. Arthur, Post Surgeon, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., is making preparations to leave that post for Governor's Island, N. Y. H.

Lieut. C. D. Rhodes, 6th Cav., who lately relinquished college duty at Delaware, Ohio, will join his regiment at Fort Myer, Va., about July 5.

Lieut. E. V. Bookmiller, 2d Inf., recently visiting in New York City (United Service Club) has received a fortnight's extension of his leave.

Gen. J. J. Coppinger has returned to Omaha from a pleasant visit to several posts of his new command, with a view to get "better acquainted."

Additional 2d Lieut. Daniel Duncan, 17th Inf., on leave, at Lexington, has been assigned to Capt. Roberts' Co. C, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

Capt. Lewis Smith, 3d Art., visiting at Washington Barracks, D. C., has rejoined at Key West Barracks, and resumed command of his battery.

Maj. J. M. Marshall, Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of the Columbia, Vancouver Barracks, has recovered from his sickness, and resumed duty again.

Lieut. Herbert Cushman, U. S. A., retired, who is pleasantly located at 230 East 18th St., New York City, reached his 51st birthday on June 27.

Capt. H. O. Perley, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., has arrived at Hot Springs, Ark., and assumed command of the Army and Navy General Hospital.

Capt. G. S. L. Ward, retired, an A. D. C. for many years of Maj. Gen. Hancock, is quartered for the summer at the Hotel Endicott, New York.

Lieut. R. L. Hirst, 11th Inf., who soon completes a tour at the U. S. Military Academy, will spend some time abroad before joining his regiment.

Capt. L. P. Hunt, 10th Cav., on vacation from the Marmaduke Military Institute, Sweet Springs, Mo., and Mrs. Hunt, are recent visitors in New York City.

Lieut. W. P. Blauvelt, 15th Inf., was expected in St. Louis this week, where he will remain until the end of next September in charge of the Subsistence Depot.

The engagement is announced of Miss Harriet E. Venable to Dr. M. B. Brady, son of Col. G. K. Brady, U. S. A., retired. Both parties are residents of Cincinnati.

Lieut. G. E. Stockle, 10th Cav., was expected to arrive this week in Philadelphia, where his marriage to Miss Emily Kirby Happersett will take place on July 6.

Lieut. W. N. Hughes and W. A. Sater, 13th Inf., with Co. A, have rejoined at Fort Porter from a few weeks' target practice on the ranges at Fort Niagara, N. Y.

Additional 2d Lieut. L. H. Bash, 13th Inf., now on graduating leave at Peoria, Ill., will join Capt. Waterbury's company at Fort Niagara, N. Y., at its expiration.

Col. L. L. Langdon, U. S. A., and family, including Cadet Russell C. Langdon, will spend a portion of the summer at New London, Conn., and later at West Point.

Col. A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. A., rejoined at Governor's Island early in the week, from a pleasant visit to his old military home for many years, Fort Monroe, Va.

Additional 2d Lieut. Brooke Payne, 4th Art., now on graduating leave at Warrenton, Va., will, at its expiration, join Capt. Everett's Battery L, at Fort McHenry, Md.

Capt. H. O. Perley, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., left Baltimore, Md., June 20, en route to his new post of duty, Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark.

Fort Monroe, Va., is making extensive preparations for the wedding, on July 3, of the daughter of the commandant, Miss Alice Frank, to Lieut. John T. Martin, 4th Art.

Capt. E. A. Mearns, Assistant Surgeon, of Fort Myer, will accompany the troops from that post and Washington Barracks, which are to march to Gettysburg in a few days.

Additional 2d Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., 4th Art., now on graduating leave at Wheeler, Ala., will, at its expiration, join Capt. Chase's Battery I, at Washington Barracks, D. C.

Lieut. James Hamilton, 3d Art., has relinquished duty with the light battery of his regiment at Washington Barracks, to spend several months on leave for the benefit of his health.

Mrs. Maj. C. E. Kilbourne, U. S. A., son and daughter returned to Walla Walla last week, from San Francisco, where they went some time since to attend the Miles-Kilbourne wedding.

Lieut. F. E. Lacey, 10th Inf., on leave from Fort Reno, O. T., is a recent visitor to friends at Governor's Island, N. Y. His address is care Maj. Smith, Army Building, New York.

We acknowledge receipt of a Roster of Troops, Dept. of the East, corrected to June 20, 1895. It is one of the most comprehensive of its kind and very handy to have around, as we can vouch.

Lieut. D. J. Rumbough, 3d Art., spent this week pleasantly and profitably to the State troops, in camp with the Alabama forces at Mobile. He will rejoin at Fort McPherson, Ga., early next week.

Lieut. F. D. Ely, 6th Inf., and bride were expected at Fort Thomas, Ky., the latter part of this week, where a cordial reception awaits them. Fort Thomas seems to have its full share of brides lately.

Maj. H. M. Cronkhite arrived in New York last week from Niagara, and is stopping at 102 West 44th St. Mrs. H. M. Cronkhite remains in Canada, but is expected in the city towards the end of the month.

Secretary of War Lamont, Qmr. Gen. Batchelder and party, after a short but very pleasant visit to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., left St. Louis for Omaha and Fort Omaha, and from there further West.

Maj. Francis Moore, 5th Cav., Acting Inspector Gen., Northern District, is a recent official visitor at Fort Leavenworth, where he spent several days making a thorough inspection of the post, troops, etc.

Capt. J. W. Dillenback, 1st Art., was at Stockbridge, Mass., this week, mapping out the ground, etc., preparatory to starting with his light battery on a practice march from Fort Hamilton to the Berkshire Hills, where he will camp.

Maj. Chas. Bird, Q. M., who has completed his official business at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, was expected in Washington, D. C., this week to enter upon duty in the Q. M. G. O. He is expected to visit friends in Delaware before settling down in Washington.

Col. J. H. Page, 3d Inf., and family have arrived at Fort Snelling, Minn., and the Colonel has assumed command of his regiment and the post. There were many manifestations of esteem, affection and regret at Fort Keogh when the party bade farewell.

The marriage of Miss Lucile Longuemare, daughter of Prof. Longuemare, of El Paso, to Lieut. H. J. Price, 24th Inf., was to take place at Fort Huachuca, June 24, at the residence of Col. Van Valzah, with whose family the young lady has been visiting for some time past.

Col. George H. Burton, Inspector General, left San Francisco, and last week visited Vancouver Barracks and Walla Walla, Wash.; Portland, Oregon, and Helena, Montana, on his first tour of inspection under the new order of affairs, placing him directly under the orders of the Secretary of War.

Maj. E. W. Halford, Paymr., U. S. A., who changes stations under recent orders from Omaha to Denver, was tendered a farewell reception by the Y. M. C. A. and others of the former city this week, which, as a despatch says, was in honor of the most popular President the association has ever had.

Gen. Green Clay Smith, a distinguished Union officer of Volunteers from Kentucky during the war, is reported dying. After the war he entered the Baptist ministry, and afterwards went to Washington as pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist Church. He has been as popular as a minister as he was as a soldier.

Noticing the commencement exercises of the Western Military Academy, the Alton "Sentinel" says: "The cadets were under Maj. Max von Binzer, commandant; 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Johnston, Jr., 16th U. S. Inf., and the cadet officers, and the manoeuvring elicited for the boys and their superiors the highest applause."

Maj. L. M. Morris, 3d Cav., commandant of Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., has instituted a series of practical exercises for his command during the summer, such as marches, camping, striking and folding of tents, etc., which the surrounding country enables him to do with facility, and with benefit to all concerned, including horses.

A San Francisco despatch says: Lieut. Milton F. Davis, 4th Cav., stationed at the Presidio, has brought suit to obtain a divorce from his wife, Blanche Bates, the actress. The wedding, which took place a year ago, was a great event in local society, but after living with her husband three months, Miss Bates deserted him to return to the stage.

Chaplain J. C. Bateman, U. S. A., contributes to the "Montana Illustrated," for May, an interesting sketch, with views of quarters, barracks, etc., of Fort Assiniboine. An illustration is the portrait of all the officers of the post in a group. On the front page of the paper is an excellent likeness of Assiniboine's commandant, Col. J. K. Mizner, 10th Cav.

Col. H. G. Litchfield, U. S. A., visited old friends at Governor's Island June 25, and witnessed the Lennard test.

The marriage of Miss Mary Worth Sanno, daughter of Maj. J. M. Sanno, 3d Inf., to Lieut. J. J. Hornbrook, 5th Cav., took place, on June 26, at Fort Logan, Col., with all the brilliant accessories of a military wedding.

Lieut. H. H. Sargent, 2d Cav., the author of "Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign," that has attracted so much favorable comment in this country and in Great Britain, has been made Regimental Quartermaster of the 2d Cav. Lieut. Sargent will leave his present station, Fort Logan, Col., about July 1, to join the headquarters of his regiment, at Fort Wingate, N. M.

Capt. William C. Manning, 23d Inf., who has for some months been stationed at the Clinton Institute and Military Academy, at Fort Plain, N. Y., is, in company with Mrs. Manning, taking a vacation in the Adirondacks and Lake Champlain region. Capt. and Mrs. Manning are this week with old friends at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Maj. E. H. Ruffner, Corps of Engineers, has, says a Buffalo despatch, put his veto on the plans of ambitious Niagara River harnessers, who propose to develop power at the city's doors by the construction of bridges and piers. He says that, while the plans were good ones for developing power, he would be compelled to report against allowing such obstructions in the river.

Capt. E. L. Zalinski, U. S. A., after an extended visit to South America, where he crossed the Andes twice, was in England at the close of April. In May he was en route for Yokohama on board of the Pacific and Oriental steamship Britannic. His intention was to visit Japan, and then China. At last accounts, May 17, he was at Colombo, Ceylon. His present address is care U. S. Consul, Shanghai, China.

Among the distinguished personages at the seventeenth annual reunion of the Army and Navy Club, of Connecticut, at the Fort Griswold House, Groton, June 21, were: Gen. J. R. Hawley, Col. Cheney, who presided; Col. Torrance, Gen. Harland, Judge Fenn, Gen. Aiken, Comdr. Brewer, Judge Beers, Gen. Greely, Col. Upham, Col. Wooster, Col. Greene, Col. Jewell, Capt. Upton, and Col. Batcheller.

At the conclusion of the graduating exercises at Fort Leavenworth, Lieut. Jasper E. Brady, when called up for his diploma, received it, and, walking back to his seat, stepped back three seats, and handed it to his mother. This bit of courtesy and deference will no doubt never be forgotten by the soldier's happy mother. Lieut. Brady and son have gone to El Paso.—Leavenworth Times.

The Executive Council of the U. S. Infantry Association, consisting of Col. Hawkins, 20th Inf.; Maj. Haskell, 24th Inf.; Capt. Foster, 20th Inf.; Reynolds, 20th Inf.; Wagner, 6th Inf., and Irvine, 11th Inf.; Lieuts. Reichman, 9th Inf.; Penrose, 11th Inf., and Root, 19th Inf., Secretary and Treasurer, have been in conference recently at Fort Leavenworth relative to the publication of certain papers.

Capt. Chas. Lee Steele, 18th Inf., was married, June 26, at the First Baptist Church, Columbus, Miss., to Miss Margaret L. Watson, niece of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Morgan, of that city. Many relatives and friends attended the ceremony. The married couple will spend the summer on their wedding tour, and return in time for Capt. Steele to resume his duties at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi.

Among Army officers recently visiting in New York City are: Gen. R. Saxton, Waldorf; Capt. L. P. Hunt and Mrs. Hunt, Brig. Gen. J. C. Breckinridge, Sturtevant; Lieut. E. A. Shuttleworth, Union Square; Prof. E. W. Bass, Everett House; Gen. John Gibbon, Lieut. D. S. Stanley, Jr., Murray Hill; Lieut. J. Bannister, Brunswick; Capt. N. S. Jarvis, Park Avenue; Lieut. W. V. Judson, Capt. J. G. D. Knight, Grand Hotel.

Among the passengers on the S. S. City of Topeka, the popular Alaskan steamer, which sailed from Tacoma for Alaska last Saturday, June 22, were the following Army officers and ladies: Col. and Mrs. Wolverton, the Misses Wolverton, Mr. Wolverton, Miss Bessie Anderson, Maj. and Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Capt. McClure and son, from Vancouver Barracks, and Maj. Kennedy and Lieut. and Mrs. R. A. Brown, 4th Cav., from Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

Extensive preparations are being made by the Chamber of Commerce and other citizens of Portland, Oregon, to have the finest celebration of the 4th of July ever had in the Northwest. In addition to a large number of the National Guard of Oregon, all the infantry and cavalry at Vancouver Barracks will be present in the parade. Gen. E. S. Otis, commanding Dept. of the Columbia, has been invited to act as Grand Marshal on the occasion, and has accepted the invitation.

Private Albert Matthey, Battery G, 1st Art., who left Fort Hamilton at 6 A. M., June 10, by bicycle, for Chicago, carrying a letter from Maj. Gen. Miles to Maj. Gen. Merritt, delivered his despatch to the latter at 2 P. M., June 23, at the Auditorium Annex, Chicago. The soldier was in good condition, although quite as much could not be said for the bicycle, which was somewhat the worse for wear. We congratulate Private Matthey upon the successful termination of his enterprise.

Lieut. Col. George A. Purington, 3d Cav., is now at Fort Leavenworth, says the "Times," of June 22, awaiting the result of an examination by the medical members of the Retiring Board. Col. Purington was ordered before the board entirely unexpected, and is making quite an opposition to the proposition to retire him. The Colonel states that he caught a very bad cold last winter that has been annoying him, but he is otherwise in good health, and sees no reason why he should be retired.

A very handsome wedding took place at Christ Cathedral, Reading, Penn., at 7:30 P. M., Tuesday, 25th inst., when Miss Elizabeth Randolph, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. De B. Randolph Keim, was married to Lieut. Charles W. Kutz, U. S. Engineers. The bride and groom will be at home, after Sept. 1, at Willets Point, N. Y. Harbor. Miss Harriet Keim, sister of the bride, was maid of honor; Lieut. L. C. Andrews, 3d Cav., was best man, and the ushers were Lieuts. Jay J. Morrow, G. P. Howell, M. L. Walker and R. P. Johnston, all of the Corps of Engineers. The married couple will sail for Europe next week.

Lieut. W. P. Burnham, 6th Inf., military instructor at St. John's Military School, Manlius, N. Y., was pleasantly remembered at the recent graduating exercises. The various drills evinced how faithfully Lieut. Burnham had done his work, and after the presentation of diplomas, he was tendered by the various companies a valuable sword and pair of field glasses, as a farewell token of their admiration and esteem, the officer's detail having expired. He is succeeded by Lieut. J. K. Thompson, 23d Inf., at present on leave at Mansfield, Pa. Among the numerous visitors to the ceremonies was Col. Chas. G. Bartlett, 9th U. S. Inf.



Lieut. J. M. McCalliff, 3d Art., has rejoined at Key West Barracks, from a trip to Indian Key, Fla.

Lieut. I. M. Lewis, 2d Art., left Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., this week on leave, to return about the end of July.

Lieut. J. G. Harbord, 5th Cav., has left Fort Leavenworth to spend a portion of the summer at Bushong, Kan.

Lieut. R. L. Livermore, 10th Cav., under recent orders changes station from Fort Yates, N. D., to Fort Custer, Mont.

Mrs. A. C. Wildrick, widow of Lieut. Col. A. C. Wildrick, 1st U. S. Art., is spending the summer at Seasconset, Mass.

Mrs. A. G. Forse, wife of Capt. Forse, 1st U. S. Cav., and daughter, are now residing at No. 49 East 21st St., New York City.

Lieut. J. A. Perry, 8th Inf., and Mrs. Perry have left Fort Leavenworth to spend a portion of the summer with relatives at Rye, N. Y.

1st Lieut. D. L. Brainard, 2d Cav., left West Point on Thursday last with a party of friends for Fort Wingate, N. M., where he is stationed.

Capt. Lynde Catlin, U. S. A., retired, has gone to Braden's Corners, near Hunter, Green Co., N. Y., for the summer. He will remain there until Sept. 6.

The Engineer Battalion baseball team and the nine of the 22d Regt., N. G., S. N. Y., played a game on the parade ground at Willets Point, June 22. Score, Engineers, 7; Militia, 3.

Lieut. C. J. T. Clarke, 10th Inf., a recent arrival at Fort Reno, was, on June 24, appointed Regimental Adjutant by Col. E. P. Pearson, in succession to Capt. Little, appointed A. Q. M.

Col. O. H. Ernst, C. E., left West Point, N. Y., to spend a month on leave. During his absence the U. S. Military Academy will be in charge of Lieut. Col. S. M. Mills, commandant of cadets.

Lieut. F. H. Lawton, 21st Inf., closes up his recruiting rendezvous at Schenectady and Fonda, N. Y., and goes next week to Rutland, Vt., to open a rendezvous there, with sub-station at Bellows Falls, Vt.

Late arrivals of Army officers in New York are: Col. H. C. Merriam and Mrs. Merriam, Lieut. W. H. Wilhelm, Grand Hotel; Lieut. S. E. Smiley, Windsor; Capt. J. P. Walker, Sturtevant House; Capt. J. Allen, Holland House.

Capt. F. A. Boutelle, 1st Cav., has been appointed Adjutant General of Washington State, says the Vancouver "Independent," "and will doubtless apply for retirement on account of service, and devote his entire time to the militia."

Lieut. T. R. Adams, 5th Art., the able military instructor at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., has been presented by the Cadet Battalion with a handsome pair of field glasses and a silver-mounted cane as a token of affection and esteem.

Gen. Elwell S. Otis has been invited by the Portland (Ore.) Fourth of July Committee to act as Grand Marshal in that city on the Fourth, and has accepted, and has ordered the troops at Vancouver Barracks to participate in the parade.

There will be a reunion of the several Army and Navy Union Garrisons, having headquarters around New York Harbor, in Brooklyn, upon the return of the cruisers New York and Columbia National Comdr. J. Bruce Morton, Chief Clerk Army Headquarters, will attend.

Lieut. G. F. E. Harrison, R. Q. M., 2d Art., took over this week the duties at Fort Adams of Post Quartermaster, Commissary Ordnance officer, and Post Police officer. These, with a few other duties, thrown in, seem to be sufficient to prevent time from hanging heavy on the energetic Quartermaster's hands.

Maj. John Van R. Hoff, Surgeon, U. S. A., of the class of '71, Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., attended this week the celebration of the centennial of the college, and made an address. The glorious record of Union's sons in the war for the preservation of the Union was spoken of by Gen. Daniel Butterfield, class of '49, who presided.

Fort Keogh items are: Capt. J. McA. Webster has sufficiently recovered to be able to occupy a roller chair daily, and expects to be able to venture out doors soon. Mrs. Livermore, mother of Lieut. R. L. Livermore, 10th Cav., a visitor at the post, is being cordially welcomed on every hand. Mrs. Hall, wife of Lieut. Herman Hall, 22d Inf., has returned from her home, where for several months past she has waited upon her mother, whose illness was very serious, but who is now restored to her usual health.

Capt. J. W. Pope, commandant of the Military Prison, has received notice that he will be expected to manage the institution for some time after its transfer to the Department of Justice has taken place, and it is not unlikely he will soon be ordered to Washington for consultation with the Attorney General and other officers of the Department. Many of his suggestions have already been acted upon by the Department, and the prison will be conducted in just about the manner as it has been conducted during Capt. Pope's regime, says the Kansas City Times.

Lieut. W. H. Johnston, 16th U. S. Inf., was here today, says the "Sentinel-Democrat," Alton, Ill., of June 19, to see his young friends of the Western Military Academy, whom the Government has detailed him to instruct. He found quite a pleasant surprise awaiting him in the form of a magnificently mounted revolver, of pure silver finish, handsomely inscribed. It was a present to be proud of, and the Lieutenant made no effort to conceal the fact that the W. M. A. boys had given him a great surprise. Lieut. Johnston expects to make his home in Alton.

Attorneys for Capt. H. W. Howgate, who was convicted on June 22, 1895, of embezzlement and falsification of accounts as disbursing officer of the Signal Service, have expressed their determination of carrying the case to the Court of Appeals. It is said that after Capt. Howgate and his daughter, Ida, who has loyally devoted herself to her father's interests since his arrest last fall, reached his cell on June 22, the fortitude which enabled them to hear the verdict of the jury with apparent composure gave way, and that their grief was visible to see.

At the recent commencement exercises at Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga., the military exercises, under Lieut. A. R. Piper, 2d Inf., were perhaps the most interesting feature of the ceremonies. At dress parade, a handsome sword was presented to Lieut. Piper by the boys composing the Cadet Battalion, as an expression of their appreciation of his untiring efforts and kindly interest in their behalf. The best of feelings exist between the boys and their commander, and the handsome gift is certainly appreciated by Lieut. Piper, who was taken completely by surprise.

Lieut. C. B. Satterlee, 3d Art., for the past four years on duty with the Georgia State troops, has been relieved, and in taking his leave Capt. Fleming, of Co. D, of Augusta, while in camp at Camp Northern, offered a resolution and secured its unanimous adoption by the officers of the regiment in camp, thanking him in behalf of the Georgia Militia for his uniform courtesy and untiring efforts in bringing the State forces out of chaos and placing them where they are. Lieut. Satterlee modestly replied.

Capt. Fuger, with his Battery M, and Lieut. W. P. Stone, with Battery A, 4th Art., rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C., from Fort Monroe, where they have been in camp for a few weeks for annual target practice. Capt. Leary and Everett have also rejoined with their batteries at Fort McHenry, from similar duty. Capt. Ennis and Chase, from Washington Barracks, and Capt. Strong, from Fort McHenry, with their respective batteries, go next week to camp at Fort Monroe for practice.

Fort Thomas, Ky., was the scene, June 25, of a very pretty military wedding, that of Miss Anna D. Cochran, daughter of the gallant commandant, Col. Melville A. Cochran, 6th Inf., to Lieut. William Clarence Bennett, of the regiment. Beautiful women and brave men, and all the accessories of a service wedding were present to add lustre to the occasion. After the ceremony the married couple left amid many god speeds, to spend July and August on a tour, after which they will return to Fort Thomas. Many costly and artistic presents were bestowed upon the young couple.

Among the officers who graduated with distinction from the Infantry and Cavalry School, none deserves greater credit than Lieut. J. G. Harbord, 5th Cav., says the Kansas City "Times." He stands sixth in the class out of forty-one, and lost a place within the first five (honor graduates) by only the fraction of a unit, and this in hygiene. He is a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College, had the degree of Master of Science conferred on him at the recent commencement of that institution in view of post-graduate work he has done in course there, outside of the work done here.

Maj. Chas. Smart, Surgeon, U. S. A., of the Surgeon General's Office, presided at a recent convention, in New York, of a number of bacteriologists from different parts of the United States and Canada, the object being to bring about greater exactitude in the details of bacteriological research, as well as standard and accepted methods. A committee, of which Maj. Smart is one, will investigate bacteriology in its entirety. At the meeting of June 22, "What Shall Be the Methods Followed in Determining the Relation of Bacteria to Temperature?" was the subject upon which a paper of complete thoroughness was read by George M. Sternberg, M. D., LL. D., Surgeon General, U. S. A.

A despatch from Augusta, Ga., June 25, says: "Edward Newman, a resident of Summerville, early this morning shot and killed Albert Deurer, a private of ordnance, stationed at the U. S. Arsenal. Deurer had been paying attention to Newman's daughter, and being angered because her relatives took her away from him, threatened to burn their house. Deurer, it is said, came up the steps at 2 A. M. with a can of kerosene and a box of matches. He was ordered off, and on reaching the gate the father fired at him, and, as he turned, a second shot was fired, killing him instantly. The coroner's jury failed to agree. Three favored holding Newman for manslaughter, and three favored a verdict for justifiable homicide."

Fort Robinson, Neb., items, from the "Assembly," are: Lieut. Armstrong, Dr. Tempary, Sergt. Lyman, of A, and Jackson, of D, 9th Cav., resolved themselves into a surveying corps recently, and went out north of the new garrison equipped with all the paraphernalia necessary, and laid out a full mile kite track. Tuesday the whole command used it in measuring gaits at the walk and trot. It will be a great benefit to the troops and troopers, in that it will educate each and every one as to how fast they are moving. Maj. Chaffee was out yesterday enjoying the sunshine, but it will be some time before the sprained muscles resume their tone and the Major be fit for duty. Lieut. Hamilton and bride have gone East on a tour, spending a portion of the time with the bride's maternal relatives at Junction City, Kansas. We think Fort Monroe, Va., and other seaside resorts are on their list.

Fort Leavenworth items are: Lieut. Howard, 6th Cav., has returned from a month's leave. Miss May Paddock, of St. Louis, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Kerr, wife of Capt. Kerr, 6th Cav. Mrs. L. E. Campbell and daughters are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Dent. Lieuts. Hunt and Scherer, 5th Cav., have gone to Denver to attend the Sanno-Hornbrook wedding, June 26. Lieut. Brady, 19th Inf., has gone to El Paso, Tex., where his wife has been for some months. He will go on temporary duty with the 18th Inf., at Fort Bliss. Lieut. Hamilton, 9th Cav., and bride, nee Chaffee, after a pleasant visit with Capt. and Mrs. Hodgson, have gone to Kansas City to visit friends, and from there go to Junction City. Mrs. Wagner and family will spend the summer in Pennsylvania and Maryland. Mr. Day, employed by Dr. De Witt, won one of the horses of Lieut. Ryan, 3d Cav., in a raffle.

Capt. J. B. Burbank, 3d Art., inspecting officer, in his report, dated Albany, N. Y., June 10, 1895, of an inspection of the military department of St. John's Military School, Manlius, N. Y., May 20, 1895, says: "This institution is located near the village of Manlius, N. Y., about ten miles from Syracuse, and on almost an ideal site. It is without endowment of any character, and supported entirely by tuition fees, which amount to about \$600 per head a year. Prior to 1891 the school had no detail from the Army. 1st Lieut. W. P. Burbank, 6th Inf., was detailed for this duty in September, 1891, and has been continuously in charge of the military department since. From the results of my inspection I am satisfied that Lieut. Burnham possesses uncommon qualifications for the work. The military routine is carried out with zeal and precision, and with such cheerful readiness that it becomes evident he possesses the faculty of inspiring the student body to perform their duties from the best motives, viz., love of them. The school authorities support him in his work in the strongest way, and are well aware, from their statements expressed to me, not only of the benefits to be derived from a properly run department, but pay him the strongest compliments in connection with his supervision of it. To quote from the Superintendent's statement: 'His (Lieut. Burnham's) habits, general bearing and conduct have been exemplary. We could not have found a better man in these respects. As to his general fitness for such duty, he seems peculiarly adapted for it. He has combined all the elements that make up an educator with the characteristics that go to make up a strong disciplinarian.' At the review and inspection held by me, the appearance of the cadets was admirable, uniforms neat, well fitted and their bearing showing careful and persistent work. The military work at this institution is of an exceedingly satisfactory character, the excellent bearing and deportment of the

cadets, their ready, active and accurate performance of their military work, indicate a high degree of discipline and faithful work, and sound methods in its application. The continuance of the military department is most certainly warranted here, and is worthy of strong support."

Harvard College has bestowed the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N.

The Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen is First Lord of the Admiralty in Great Britain's new Cabinet.

The family of Lieut. H. Hutchins, U. S. N., arrived at Newport, R. I., June 22, where he is on duty at the Torpedo Station.

Comdr. John Schouler, who has been assigned as chief of staff of Acting Rear Adml. Bunce, reported for duty at the Navy Yard, New York, this week.

Acting Rear Adml. F. M. Bunce, U. S. N., who has been assigned to command the North Atlantic Station, registered at Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, June 26.

Lieut. Hugo Osterhaus, U. S. N., joined the U. S. S. Cincinnati, at the New York Navy Yard, this week, from Annapolis. He has been assigned to duty as Flag Lieutenant.

Lieut. C. C. Marsh, U. S. N., who has been on duty in Washington, D. C., reported at the Navy Yard, New York, this week, for duty as Secretary to Acting Rear Adml. Bunce.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Comdr. C. H. Davis, U. S. N., who is a brother of Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge, has arrived with her daughter at her cottage at Jamestown, R. I., for the season.

Mrs. Julius E. Quentin, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Fitz-Gerald, and grandchild, left Washington, D. C., June 24, to spend the season at the Hotel Berkeley, Atlantic City, N. J.

Rear Adml. S. B. Luce, retired, U. S. N., with Mrs. Luce; Pay Inspector A. S. Kenny, U. S. N., and Mrs. Kenny are at Aix la Chapelle, Germany, where they will spend a portion of the summer.

Comdr. F. Hanford, U. S. N., who has been on duty as Aide to Commo. Sicard, at the Navy Yard, New York, will sail on Monday next on the P. M. steamship City of Para, en route to Panama, to command the U. S. S. Alert.

Among Navy officers recently visiting in New York are: Medical Director S. Jackson, Murray Hill; Capt. G. C. Remey, Naval Cadets C. B. Barnes and W. Bagley, Sturtevant House; Col. James Forney, U. S. Marine Corps, St. Cloud.

Naval Cadet Stuart F. Smith, of Pennsylvania, who has just completed the academic course at the Naval Academy, will soon leave for Paris to commence a two years' course of instruction in naval architecture at the Ecole d'Application Gene Maritime, there.

The card index system will be placed in operation in the Navy Department on July 1. Secretary Herbert has made a personal examination of the methods of business of the Department and is satisfied of the superiority of the proposed system over the one now in use.

A Kiel despatch says: "The vessels of the American squadron have continued to be objects of admiration and curiosity to the officers of the assembled fleets, who, almost without exception, have inspected them. The consensus of opinion is that the San Francisco and Columbia are the neatest, cleanest and smartest ships in the harbor."

It is reported at the Navy Department on what seems to be good authority, that Comdr. John McGowan will be relieved from duty in command of the training ship Alliance upon the return of that vessel in the fall from her cruise, he having completed the required number of years sea service. His successor, it is understood, will be Comdr. Henry N. Manney, now on duty at the Philadelphia Naval Home.

The Navy Department now has in its possession all the explanations made by the chiefs of the several departments of the New York Navy Yard to the allegations made by Lieut. Knapp in regard to irregularities in the employment of labor by them. The explanations were accompanied by a report of transmittal made by Commodore Sicard, who briefly reviewed the statements of his subordinates, and appended to them some remarks of his own. The reports have been brought to the attention of the Secretary, and it is expected that decisive action will soon be taken upon them.

The Red Cross steamship Portia sailed from Brooklyn, June 22, for St. John, N. F., with five members of the Peary relief expedition, Emil Diebitsch, a brother of Mrs. Peary; Prof. Rolin D. Salsbury, of the Chicago University; Theodore Le Boutillier, of Philadelphia; Dr. John E. Walsh, of Washington, and Echi-ocha, the Eskimo girl who was with Mrs. Peary last winter. William J. Farrell is in command of the Portia. The vessel is expected to arrive at St. John June 28, and the members of the relief party will then board the Kite, in charge of Capt. Bartlett, which will sail for Greenland, July 1.

Secretary Herbert has directed the commanders of the various ships to make reports to the Navy Department concerning the per centage of foreigners in the enlisted branch of the service. Information already received at the Department shows that the number of these men has decreased somewhat over that of last year. In answer to a resolution of Congress, Secretary Herbert transmitted a statement, showing that one-quarter of the Navy's enlisted force was not citizens of the United States. It is hoped that Congress will take some action next year, by which citizenship can be secured by the men without it being necessary for them to reside on shore.

The programme at the Naval War College, during this week, was as follows: Monday, 17.—War Games—Single Ships and Tactical; "International Law," Comdr. Stockton; "Infantry Tactics," Capt. Wallach. Tuesday, 18.—War Games—Single Ships and Tactical; "International Law," Comdr. Stockton; "The Torpedo in Warfare," Lieut. Holman. Wednesday, 19.—Naval Tactical Situations. Thursday, 20.—Naval Tactical Situations; "International Law," Comdr. Stockton; "The Torpedo in Warfare," Lieut. Holman. Friday, 21.—Naval Tactical Situations; "Naval Tactics," Capt. Taylor; "International Law," Comdr. Stockton. Saturday, 22.—War Games—Strategic.

There is no filibustering from the Florida coast according to the first official report submitted by Capt. Merrill Miller, commanding the U. S. S. Raleigh, which has been patrolling the waters of that vicinity. Capt. Miller makes a long report on this subject. He says that, although he looked carefully for any evidence of filibustering, he failed to find it, and he says the revenue cutters at Key West were equally unsuccessful. Under orders issued by the Navy Department the Raleigh will be relieved by the Atlanta now en route to Key West. The Raleigh, upon her return to New York Navy Yard, will have her ventilating apparatus changed and will otherwise be fitted up for the naval manoeuvres of the summer.



## THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOB, Asst. Sec'y.

## STATIONS OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

**Headquarters of the Army,** Washington, D. C., Lieut. General J. M. Schofield.  
**Department of the East,** Governor's Island, N. Y., Major General Nelson A. Miles.  
**Special duty,** Washington, D. C., Major General Thomas H. Ruger.  
**Department of the Missouri,** Chicago, Ill., Major General Wesley Merritt.  
**Department of Dakota,** Saint Paul, Minn., Brigadier General John R. Brooke.  
**Department of the Colorado,** Denver, Col., Brigadier General Frank Wheaton.  
**Department of the Columbia,** Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Brigadier General E. S. Otis.  
**Department of California,** San Francisco, Cal., Brigadier General J. W. Forsyth.  
**Department of Texas,** San Antonio, Tex., Brigadier General Zenas L. Bliss.  
**Department of the Platte,** Omaha, Neb., Brigadier General J. J. Coppinger.

## G. O. 10, June 5, 1895, Dept. of Colorado.

Publishes the schedule of authorized Road Stations in the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and announces the prices to be paid for fuel, forage and water will in no case be exceeded.

## G. O. 38, June 19, 1895, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

I. The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:  
 An Act Granting the Mount Vernon Barracks Military Reservation to the State of Alabama for public use.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby granted to the State of Alabama, for public uses, all the lands belonging to the Mount Vernon Barracks Military Reservation, and now the property of the United States, together with all the improvements thereon, and that the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to convey to said State all right, title and interest of the United States in said lands and improvements, to be held and used by said State for public purposes.

Approved, March 1, 1895.  
 II. By direction of the Secretary of War, the Subsistence Department will furnish to each recruit upon his enlistment at a general recruiting station or rendezvous such of the following articles as may be needed by him, the cost price to be charged against his pay on the first muster and pay roll, viz.: A hand basin, a piece of soap, a tooth brush, two towels, a comb, a hair brush, a shoe brush and a box of shoe blacking. If the money value be not collected before he leaves the recruiting station or rendezvous, it will be noted on the descriptive and assignment roll in order that it may be withheld by the paymaster at the first payment after the recruit joins his company. Recruits reaching their companies from regimental recruiting stations may likewise be furnished by the post commissaries with such of the above named articles as may be needed by them, the cost price to be charged against them on the first muster and pay roll.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Schofield:  
 THOS. M. VINCENT, Acting Adj. Gen.

## G. O. 39, June 21, 1895, H. Q. A., A. G. O.

Publishes the table of the price of clothing and equipage, and of tableware and kitchen utensils, for the Army of the United States, with the money allowance for clothing of the enlisted men for each year and day, including the allowance for the enlisted men on the retired list, also of the allowance of equipage, to take effect July 1, 1895, and to remain in force until further orders.

## H. Q. A., A. G. O. June, 24 1895.

Appointments, promotions, etc., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, June 22, 1895.

## Appointments and Assignments.

(For the appointments and assignments of the graduates of the Military Academy, class of 1895, see G. O. No. 37, H. Q. A., June 17, 1895.)

## Promotions and Assignments.

2d Lieut. John S. Winn, 2d Cav., to be 1st Lieut., June 14, 1895, vice Backus, 1st Cav., deceased, to the 1st Cav.  
 Additional 2d Lieut. Mortimer O. Bigelow, 10th Cav., to the vacancy of 2d Lieut., 10th Cav., June 13, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1895, vice Dade, promoted.  
 Additional 2d Lieut. William G. Silas, 2d Cav., to the vacancy of 2d Lieut., 2d Cav., June 14, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1895, vice Winn, promoted.

## Transfers.

2d Lieut. Richard L. Livermore from the 8th Cav. to the 10th Cav., June 22, 1895, vice Bigelow, transferred to the 8th Cav.  
 2d Lieut. Mortimer O. Bigelow from the 10th Cav. to the 8th Cav., June 22, 1895, vice Livermore, transferred to the 10th Cav.

## Casualty.

Col. Richard I. Dodge (retired) died June 16, 1895, at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjutant General.

## STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

The leave granted Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, C. E., is extended 18 days. (S. O., June 19, H. Q. A.)

Capt. P. G. Wales, Asst. Surg., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Orders 88, Fort Niagara, June 20.)

The leave for seven days granted Capt. George E. Bushnell, Asst. Surg., is extended 23 days. (S. O. 148, June 22, D. E.)

Leave for 15 days is granted to Capt. Alfred C. Sharpe, Acting J. A., to take effect about June 20. (S. O. 38, June 17, D. E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 1, is granted Lieut. Champe C. McCulloch, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 83, June 24, D. Tex.)

Leave for 20 days, to take effect about June 21, is granted Lieut. Col. William D. Wolverson, Deputy Surg. Gen. (S. O. 86, June 18, D. Col.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 25, 1895, is granted Col. Oswald H. Ernst, Superintendent U. S. M. A. (S. O., June 23, H. Q. A.)

Leave for four months, to take effect when his services can be spared after July 1, 1895, is granted Lieut. Col. Wm. H. H. Benyard, C. E. (S. O., June 26, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect between July 1 and 10, with permission to apply for an extension of 10 days, is granted Maj. Blair D. Taylor, Surg. (S. O. 83, June 24, D. Tex.)

Capt. James C. Ayres, Ord. Dept., will proceed from New York City, N. Y., to the works of the Pond Machine Tool Co., Plainfield, N. J., on official business. (S. O., June 24, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Henry C. Corbin, A. A. G., is detailed to attend the encampment of the Connecticut National Guard at Niantic, Conn., from Aug. 12 to 18, 1895. (S. O., June 25, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 1, 1895, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Post Chaplain I. Newton Rittner, Fort Keogh, Mont. (S. O. 93, June 18, D. D.)

1st Lieut. John T. Thompson, Ord. Dept., having reported at Hdqrs. of Missouri, in compliance with par. 1, S. O. No. 129, c. s., H. Q. A., is announced as Chief Ordnance Officer of the department. (G. O. 15, June 19, D. Mo.)

The following transfers are ordered: Ord. Sergt. George Lemmer, now at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to Fort Macdon, N. C., to relieve Ord. Sergt. John Hinds; Ord. Sergt. John Hinds, when thus relieved, to Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O., June 19, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Frederick P. Reynolds, Asst. Surg., now at Fort Sam Houston, will proceed to Fort Bliss, Tex., not later than July 1, for temporary duty at that post during the absence on leave of Maj. Blair D. Taylor, Surg. (S. O. 83, June 24, D. Tex.)

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Alfred E. Bradley, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty at Fort Custer, Mont., upon the arrival there of Maj. William C. Shannon, Surg., and will then report at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., for duty, to relieve Capt. Charles M. Gandy, Asst. Surg., who will report at Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty. (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak, Ord. Dept., will make one journey each week, commencing in July, 1895, until the completion of the work, from Benicia Arsenal to the works of the Fulton Engineering & Shipbuilding Co., San Francisco, and to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., and return, on official business pertaining to the inspection of the air-compressing plant, etc., for the battery of pneumatic dynamite guns to be erected at Fort Winfield Scott. (S. O., June 21, H. Q. A.)

The following assignment of paymasters in the Department of Missouri is made for the payment of troops for the muster of June 30, 1895: Lieut. Col. George W. Candes, Chief Paymaster, at Fort Sheridan and Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., and Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.; Maj. Geo. W. Baird, Paymaster, at Fort Thomas, Ky.; Columbus Barracks, O., and Forts Wayne, Mackinac and Brady, Mich., and all troops absent from these posts at ride ranges; Maj. Charles McClure, Paymaster, at Jefferson Barracks and St. Louis Powder Depot, Mo.; the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, and Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kan., and Forts Reno and Sill, O. T., and any troops of the last two posts temporarily absent in the field. (S. O. 91 June 22, D. Mo.)

## CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

## 1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAM K. ARNOLD.

2d Lieut. William H. Osborne, 1st Cav., will take under his charge Capt. Freeman V. Walker, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., Fort Grant, Ariz., and proceed to Washington, D. C., with a view to his admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane. (S. O. 36, June 10, D. Colo.)

Leave for four months, on surgeon's certificate, with permission to leave the Dept. of the Colo., is granted Lieut. Col. John M. Bacon, 1st Cav. (S. O., June 19, H. Q. A.)

The resignation of Veterinary Surg. Marcelin A. Piché, 1st Cav., has been accepted, to take effect June 30, 1895. (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. William C. Glasgow, 1st Cav., is announced as Aide-de-Camp to Brig. Gen. Bliss, commanding Dept. of Texas. 2d Lieut. William J. Glasgow, A. D. C., is announced as Acting Engineer Officer of the department, vice 1st Lieut. Charles Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf., A. D. C., relieved. (G. O. 13, June 17, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. John S. Winn (recently promoted from 2d Lieut., 2d Cav.) is assigned to the 1st Cav., Troop D, to date from June 14, 1895, vice Backus, deceased. (S. O., June 21, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1895, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. George W. Goode, 1st Cav. (S. O., June 21, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers in the 1st Cavalry are ordered: 1st Lieut. James B. Aleshire from Troop K to Troop H; 1st Lieut. G. W. Goode from Troop H to Troop K. (S. O., June 27, H. Q. A.)

## 2d CAVALRY.—COL. GEORGE G. HUNTT.

1st Lieut. Herbert H. Sargent, R. Q. M., 2d Cav., is relieved from duty at Fort Logan, Colo., and will proceed to Fort Wingate, N. M., for duty. (S. O. 38, June 17, D. Colo.)

## 3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. John H. Rice, 3d Cav. (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months is granted 2d Lieut. Kirby Walker, 3d Cav. (S. O., June 27, H. Q. A.)

## 5th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES F. WADE.

Leave for four months, from July 1, 1895, is granted Capt. Earl D. Thomas, 5th Cav., with permission for him to leave the U. S. (S. O., June 20, H. Q. A.)

## 6th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID S. GORDON.

By direction of the Secretary of War, leave of absence for 15 days, to take effect June 20, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles D. Rhodes, 6th Cav. (S. O., June 19, H. Q. A.)

## 8th CAVALRY.—COL. CALEB H. CARLTON.

2d Lieut. Richard L. Livermore, 8th Cav., is, at his own request, transferred to the 10th Cav., Troop K, and will proceed to join his proper station. (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.)

## 9th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES BIDDLE.

Col. Biddle, 9th Cav., in Orders 32, June 17, 1895, publishes the following official compliment to the regiment: Fort Robinson, Neb., June 11, 1895.

To Col. James Biddle, 9th Cav., commanding Fort Robinson, Neb.

Sir: I am directed by the Lieutenant General Commanding the Army to convey to you his sense of pride and satisfaction in his recent inspection of Fort Robinson, at finding the troops under your command in all respects in a high state of efficiency and prepared for active field service. Besides which it was highly gratifying to find your regiment so thoroughly instructed in all the duties prescribed by the regulations for occasions of ceremony, and all of the complicated maneuvers attending the inspection and review of the troops, both in full dress uniform and in campaign dress and equipment and in battle exercises. Every portion of all those exercises was performed with great accuracy.

(Signed) J. P. SANGER, Lieutenant Colonel, Military Secretary.

In congratulating his command on the above, Col. Biddle says: "It was no ordinary inspection, for the Inspecting and Reviewing Officer was the oldest soldier on duty, and the most exalted of America's living soldiers. To be worthy of such praise from such a source should make you feel that you are excelled by none. The Colonel of the regiment thanks his officers and men for the intelligence, devotion to duty and discipline which has elicited such a high encomium, and when it is known that this command was paid the evening previous, it is truly a wonderful exhibition of the devotion to duty and pride of the men. It only remains to keep the honor of belonging to the 9th Cavalry untarnished in every respect, and in its present peerless position."

1st Lieut. Grote Hutchison, 9th Cav., having been on June 15 appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Brigadier General Commanding, is relieved from duty at Fort Robinson, Neb., and will proceed from said post to, and take station at, the Hdqrs. of the Dept. in Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 78, June 21, D. Platte.)

## 10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.

2d Lieut. Mortimer O. Bigelow, 10th Cav., is transferred to the 8th Cav., Troop M. (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Samuel D. Rokenbach, 10th Cav., now on leave, is relieved from further duty at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and will join his troop. (S. O., June 26, H. Q. A.)

## 1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Capt. John W. Dillenberg, 1st Art., will proceed to Stockbridge, Mass., to make necessary arrangements in connection with the practice march of his battery to the Berkshire Hills, and camp there. (S. O. 148, June 22, D. E.)

1st Lieut. D. Price, 1st Art., is relieved from special duty, and will report for duty with his battery, A. (Orders 89, Fort Hamilton, June 20.)

Lieut. C. J. Bailey, Light Battery E, 1st Art., is attached for duty with Bat. G, Fort Hamilton. (Orders 27, 1st Art., June 20.)

The following transfers in the 1st Artillery are ordered: 1st Lieut. John L. Chamberlain from Bat. L to Bat. G; 1st Lieut. Millard F. Harmon from Bat. G to Bat. L.

Lance Corp. E. J. Wallace, Bat. H, 1st Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. William Lester, 1st Art. (S. O., June 27, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. M. F. Harmon is relieved from temporary duty with Bat. D, 1st Art. (Orders 48, Fort Wadsworth, June 28, H. Q. A.)

## 2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODGE.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 28, 1895, is granted 1st Lieut. Isaac N. Lewis, 2d Art. (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three days is granted Lieut. Victor H. Bridgman, 2d Art. (Orders 18, Fort Schuyler, June 20.)

Leave for three days is granted Lieut. H. A. Reed, 2d Art. (Orders 34, Fort Trumbull, June 26.)

Private William Grambow, Light Battery A, 2d Art., has been appointed Corporal.

## 3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

Sergt. J. D. Warren, Bat. K, 3d Art., is relieved from special duty as clerk in Post Adjutant's Office. (Orders 61, Key West Barracks, June 18.)

Lieut. J. M. Callif, 3d Art., is relieved from temporary duty with Bat. K. (Orders 63, Key West Barracks, June 15.)

Leave for six months, on surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. James Hamilton, 3d Art.

## 4th ARTILLERY.—COL. HENRY W. CLOSSON.

1st Lieut. Frederick S. Strong, 4th Art., at his own request, is relieved from duty at the Michigan Military Academy, Orchard Lake, Mich., to take effect Sept. 1, 1895, and will join his battery. (S. O., June 19, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, from June 28, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. John T. Martin, 4th Art. (S. O., June 24, H. Q. A.)

Lance Corp. Otto Koenig, Bat. K, 4th Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Corp. P. E. Potter, 4th Art., has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corp. W. H. Shaffer appointed Corporal in Light Bat. B.

## 2d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Edwin V. Bookmiller, 2d Inf., is extended 15 days. (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.)

## 4th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.

1st Lieut. George B. Davis, 4th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., to take effect Oct. 1, 1895, to relieve Capt. John J. Brereton, 24th Inf., who will then proceed to join his company. Lieut. Davis will report in person at the college on or about Sept. 1, 1895. (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, from Sept. 1, 1895, is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph C. Castner, 4th Inf. (S. O., June 25, H. Q. A.)

## 5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

The leave for seven days granted Capt. Edmund Rice, 5th Inf., is extended seven days. (S. O. 148, June 22, D. E.)

## 6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1895, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Frederick W. Thibault, 6th Inf. (S. O., June 20, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Alexander M. Wetherill, 6th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the National Guard of West Virginia, at Parkersburg, W. Va., commencing Aug. 6, 1895. (S. O., June 26, H. Q. A.)

## 7th INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. MERRIAM.

Leave for one month and twenty days, to take effect the first week in July, 1895, is granted 1st Lieut. Lewis D. Greene, 7th Inf., A. A. Q. M. (S. O., June 19, H. Q. A.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. John B. Bennett, 7th Inf., Fort Logan, Colo., is extended 10 days. (S. O. 36, June 10, D. Colo.)

Leave for one month is granted Col. Henry C. Merriam, 7th Inf., Fort Logan, Colo., with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (S. O. 36, June 10, D. Colo.)

Sergt. H. S. Winfield, Co. D, 7th Inf., has been mustered \$25 for sundry irregularities not in harmony with the 38th and 62d Articles of War.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Allan H. Jackson, 7th Inf., Fort Logan, Colo., with authority to apply for an extension of one month. (S. O. 38, June 17, D. Colo.)

## 9th INFANTRY.—COL. CHARLES G. BARTLETT.

Lance Corp. J. J. Donnelly, Co. H, 9th Inf., and F. A. Farris, Co. C, have been appointed Corporals.

Lieut. Col. Jacob Kline, 9th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampments of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, at Sanatoga and Mount Gretna, Pa., from July 20 to 27, 1895. (S. O., June 26, H. Q. A.)

## 10th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD P. PEARSON.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Mathew E. Saville, 10th Inf. (S. O., June 19, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers in the 10th Infantry are ordered: 1st Lieut. Edward H. Plummer from Co. I to D; 1st Lieut. Frederick Woolley from Co. D to I. (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. C. T. Clarke is appointed Adjutant of the 10th Infantry, vice Little, promoted Captain and A. Q. M. (Orders 36, June 24, 10th Inf.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. William H. Wilhelm, 10th Inf., is extended one month. (S. O., June 27, H. Q. A.)

## 11th INFANTRY.—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

Leave for four months, to take effect on being relieved from duty at the U. S. M. A., West Point, N. Y., Aug. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert L. Hirst, 11th Inf., with permission to go beyond sea. (S. O., June 24, H. Q. A.)

## 12th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWIN F. TOWNSEND.

Maj. James H. Gageby, 12th Inf., is detailed at the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park for duty in locating and laying out camps, under the supervision of the Park Commission, for such organizations, other than troops of the U. S. Army, as may apply for camping grounds to be occupied during dedication week at the park. (S. O., June 19, H. Q. A.)

## 13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Sergt. T. Murray, Co. G, 13th Inf., is relieved as Post Sergeant Major and Corp. D. P. Murphy is detailed in his stead. (Orders 50, Fort Porter, June 21.)

Co. A, 13th Inf., having completed its target practice, will return to Fort Porter. (Orders 88, Fort Niagara, June 20.)

2d Lieut. H. L. Threlkeld, 13th Inf., will proceed to West Point, N. Y., to make the necessary arrangements and preparations for the immediate target practice of the garrison of Fort Columbus. (S. O. 153, June 27, D. E.)

Co. G, 13th Inf., under Lieut. W. Newman, will proceed to Fort Niagara, by march, for target practice. (Orders 51, Fort Porter, June 22.)

Par. 4, of S. O. 141, June 18, 1895, H. Q. A., detailing Lieut. Col. Wilfrid A. S. Worth, 13th Inf., to attend certain encampments of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, is revoked. (S. O., June 26, H. Q. A.)

## 14th INFANTRY.—COL. THOS. M. ANDERSON.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Thomas H. McGuire, 14th Inf., has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 31, 1895. Leave to, and including, July 31, 1895, is granted Lieut. McGuire. (S. O., June 24, H. Q. A.)

## 15th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBT. E. CROFTON.

The leave granted Maj. Charles Hobart, 15th Inf., is extended one month, on surgeon's certificate. (S. O., June 19, H. Q. A.)

Maj. Charles Hobart, 15th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the National Guard of Wisconsin, at Camp Douglas, Wis., from July 22 to Aug. 17, 1895. (S. O., June 26, H. Q. A.)

## 17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Corp. D. M. Kuhns, Co. K, 17th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant.

So much of par. 3, S. O. 200, Aug. 25, 1894, H. Q. A., as directs Lieut. Col. James H. Bradford, 17th Inf., to take station in the Department of the Platte, is so amended as to direct him to proceed, upon the expiration of his present sick leave, to Columbus Barracks, O., for duty. (S. O., June 24, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. D. P. Cordray, 17th Inf. (Orders 110, Columbus Barracks, June 22.)



## 20th INFANTRY.—COL. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

Par. 2, S. O. 116, May 17, 1895, H. Q. A., which grants Capt. Herbert S. Foster, 20th Inf., leave for two months, to take effect between May 25 and June 25, 1895, is amended to take effect between July 15 and 30, 1895. (S. O., June 20, H. Q. A.)

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Edwin H. Webber, 20th Inf., is extended 23 days. (S. O. 90, June 20, D. Mo.)

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. William H. H. Chapman, 20th Inf. (S. O., June 27, H. Q. A.)

## 21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

Leave for one month, to take effect on July 1, is granted 1st Lieut. A. L. Farmer, 21st Inf. (S. O. 152, June 26, D. Mo.)

Private James F. Shaw, Co. D, 21st Inf., has been appointed Sergeant.

## 22d INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES S. CASEY.

Private Fred Ramey, Co. F, 22d Inf., was appointed Corporal on June 16.

Leave for six months, to take effect in September, 1895, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Capt. Hiram H. Ketchum, 22d Inf. (S. O., June 21, H. Q. A.)

## 24th INFANTRY.—COL. JACOB F. KENT.

1st Lieut. Benjamin W. Leavell, 24th Inf., will repair to Phoenix, Ariz. Terr., for duty with the militia of that Territory until Jan. 1, 1896. (S. O., June 19, H. Q. A.)

## COURTS MARTIAL.

Garrison C. M., at Fort Ethan Allen, Detail: Capt. O. Eiting, A. H. Appel, F. H. Hardie and Lieut. L. C. Andrews. (Orders 98, Fort Ethan Allen, June 19.)

A. Garrison C. M., at Fort Ethan Allen, June 21. Detail: Capt. O. Eiting and A. H. Appel and Lieut. D. L. Tate and A. E. Williams. (Orders 95, Fort Ethan Allen, June 21.)

At Fort Bayard, N. M., June 14, 1895. Detail: Capt. Alfred C. Markley, 24th Inf.; William O. Owen, Jr., Asst. Surg.; William H. W. James; 1st Lieut. George S. Cartwright, Adj.; Archibald A. Cabanis, 2d Lieut. Isaac C. Jenks, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Hunter B. Nelson, 24th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 36, June 10, D. Colo.)

## G. C. M. CASES.

In the case of a soldier recently tried at Madison Barracks and found not guilty of disobedience of orders, but guilty of conduct prejudicial, etc., the reviewing authority, Maj. Gen. Miles, says: "The finding and sentence are approved. Upon the judgment of guilty of the specification as laid, a like judgment to the charge as laid should have been reached, as the offense described can only lie under the 21st Article of War. From the facts disclosed in the record, however, it is clear that a just verdict would have been to attach no criminality to the conduct of the prisoner."

In the case of a private of the band of the 18th Infantry, tried and convicted of absence without leave, the reviewing authority, Gen. Z. R. Bliss, says: "The record was returned to the court for revision of its illegal sentence and for the substitution of copies for certain attached papers which appeared to be originals. The court revised its sentence and amended the record as indicated, and in doing this had the right to offer such explanation or argument as might seem pertinent, expressed, however, in proper and respectful language. In this case the court offered no such argument or explanation, but it erred in allowing the judge advocate to spread upon the record an attack upon the official action of his superior officers couched in the most immoderate terms. A court martial is a body called together for specific purposes, and its actions should be confined strictly to the business committed to it by proper authority. In like manner, its record should be restricted to exhibiting the transactions of the court in the pursuit of its proper ends, and it should never be the medium through which to voice private grievances, real or imaginary, and having no substantial connection with the pending issues."

In the case of a soldier tried at Fort Bliss, and found guilty of absence without leave, the reviewing authority, Gen. Bliss, says: "The record was returned to the court for revision of its illegal sentence and for the substitution of copies for certain attached papers which appeared to be originals. The court revised its sentence and amended the record as indicated, and in doing this had the right to offer such explanation or argument as might seem pertinent, expressed, however, in proper and respectful language. In this case the court offered no such argument or explanation, but it erred in allowing the judge advocate to spread upon the record an attack upon the official action of his superior officers couched in the most immoderate terms. A court martial is a body called together for specific purposes and its action should be confined strictly to the business committed to it by proper authority. In like manner its record should be restricted to exhibiting the transactions of the court in the pursuit of its proper ends, and it should never be the medium through which to voice private grievances, real or imaginary, and having no substantial connection with the pending issues. The sentence is approved."

## ARMY BOARDS.

Board of officers to make assignment of officers' quarters. Detail: Maj. John Egan and E. T. Comery, Capt. E. K. Russell and H. W. Hubbell and Lieut. R. H. Patterson, A. A. Q. M. (Orders 47, Fort Wadsworth, June 25.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Logan, Colo., June 24, 1895, to recommend an emergency ration. Detail: Lieut. Col. William H. Powell, 11th Inf.; Capt. Edward S. Godfrey, 7th Cav.; Louis A. LaGarde, Asst. Surg.; Edward E. Dravo, C. S., Chief Comy. of Sub., and Edward E. Hardin, 7th Inf. (S. O. 38, June 17, D. Colo.)

A board of officers, to consist of Maj. Forrest H. Hathaway, Q. M.; 1st Lieut. John T. Thompson, Ord. Dept.; Joseph E. Maxfield, Signal Corps, is appointed to meet in Chicago, at the hall of the president thereof, for the examination of Mr. Hiram S. Tilton, a candidate for the appointment as superintendent of a national cemetery. (S. O. 89, June 18, D. Mo.)

A board of survey, to consist of Lieut. Col. Charles R. Greenleaf, Deputy Surg. Gen.; Maj. Charles P. Eagan, C. of R., and Capt. Addison Barrett, Military Storekeeper, will assemble at the General Depot of the Q. M. Dept., at San Francisco, Cal., from time to time, for the purpose of ascertaining any loss or damage in articles of quartermaster's supplies received at that depot during the next fiscal year. (S. O., June 19, H. Q. A.)

## RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Sergt. Maj. Frederick Martin, Battalion of Engineers, and Corp. Daniel Holmes, B. Co., Battalion of Engineers, Willets Point, N. Y.; 1st Class Private Louis Marcy, Co. E, Battalion of Engineers, West Point, N. Y., and Sergt. Francis J. Lousion, Co. D, 21st Inf., Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y. (S. O., June 19, H. Q. A.)

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Principal Musician Edward Foley, 19th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich.; Sergt. William Culton, Detachment of Ordnance, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; Sergt. Charles F. Miller, Provost Guard, Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Private Patrick Herrick, Detachment Army Service Men, Q. M. Dept., West Point, N. Y. (S. O., June 20, H. Q. A.)

## ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments of additional 2d Lieutenants to vacancies of 2d Lieutenant are announced: Additional 2d Lieut. Mortimer O. Bigelow, 10th Cav., to be 2d Lieutenant, 10th Cav., Troop K, June 13, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1895, vice Dade, promoted; Additional 2d Lieut. William G. Sills, 2d Cav., to be 2d Lieutenant, 2d Cav., Troop I, June 14, 1895, with rank from June 12, 1895, vice Winn, promoted. (S. O., June 22, H. Q. A.)

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered: Capt. Curtis B. Bingham (promoted from 1st Lieut., 2d Cav.) to the 2d Cav., Troop B, to date from June 19, 1895, vice Rawlins, deceased. He will join his proper station, Fort Logan, Colo. 1st Lieut. Alexander L. Dade (promoted from 2d Lieut., 10th Cav.) to the 2d Cav., Troop I, to date from June 13, 1895, vice Sargent,

appointed Q. M. He will remain on duty with the 10th Cav. until further orders. (S. O., June 19, H. Q. A.)

## INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL.

S. O., June 20, H. Q. A., announces the names of the officers of the Infantry and Cavalry School who were found proficient and relieved from further duty at the school. These names were published in the Army and Navy Journal of June 22, page 707, as well as the names of the officers detailed for instruction at the school for the two years commencing Sept. 1 next.

At the graduating exercises of the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, of which we have already given an account, the class was escorted to the hall by a battalion of Infantry, the class following in column of fours, starting from Sherman Hall. The able paper of Lieut. William Wallace on "The Army in the Conflict Between Capital and Labor" was listened to with great interest. In his address to the graduating class, Col. Hawkins said:

"Gentlemen of the Class of 1895: You will not be burdened with the advice customary on such occasions. But I have one or two things to say to you. Only a few years ago this school was derisively nicknamed the kindergarten. Considering that no one at first had a very definite idea of the lines along which its development should be made, its growth and evolved usefulness must be regarded as remarkable. To-day this school has no reason to fear comparison with similar institutions, but we all know that whatever there be of merit, it may be rendered more deserving; however approved are methods, experience will discover better ways. Therefore, we welcome every plan for improvement with the hope to be always abreast of the march of modern systems."

"However, not every one who is disposed to find fault can point out the proper remedy. Criticism, which is partial to the use of general terms, is easy and toothsome to most people, but it avoids attempts at reconstruction. The wholly ignorant can dismantle the grand edifice in a few hours, but if its plan and working specifications be lost in the ruins the centuries must await the coming of another master architect to erect its equal."

"We often hear this or that feature condemned in discussions of present methods, and doubtless the sentence is the honest view of the critic, but we do not as often find a practical remedy offered. The lecture at any post will echo and re-echo to the popular fault-finding with everything pertaining to the Army, and there is loud applause for the sweeping generalizations in the way of suggestions for making everything perfect. The Journal of the military service institution, the Journal of the Infantry Society, the Journal of the Cavalry Association, the Army and Navy Journal, are all eloquent in abuse of existing methods, but it is seldom that there are practical ways offered for getting rid of them and substituting better."

"Now, I bespeak your services to this school. Surely none can more thoroughly know its needs than those who have received its diploma. When you go hence I beg that you will speak openly in praise of that you honestly believe to be good, and then at your leisure, after mature thought, with carefully prepared and manifestly practical plans, submit your suggestions in minute detail for improvement. If demonstrated to be superior, they will be heartily welcomed and faithfully tried."

## ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

The course in ballistics at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe terminated with an examination, held on June 27 and 28.

## COLLEGE DUTY.

1st Lieut. Charles H. Cabanis, Jr., U. S. A., is detailed for service as professor at the East Florida Seminary, Gainesville, Fla. (S. O., June 20, H. Q. A.)

## FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

Lieut. Gen. Schofield paid Fort Douglas a visit of inspection on Friday, June 14. He arrived in Salt Lake City Thursday afternoon, and himself and party were driven to the Knutsford Hotel. On Friday morning at 11 o'clock the regiment was under arms in full dress, and at 11:15 the first gun of the official salute was fired. Gen. Penrose, commanding both battalions, demonstrated the efficiency of the regiment, in executing a series of intricate maneuvers immediately following the review. After reviewing the troops Gen. Schofield and party, accompanied by Gen. Penrose and staff, visited the post exchange and officers' club. An informal reception was given in the commanding officer's residence to the distinguished visitors; the officers and ladies were all in attendance and an enjoyable hour was spent. At 2:10 P. M., Lieut. Gen. Schofield left Salt Lake City for San Francisco, Cal.

Capt. Morrison, who has been on leave of absence, accompanied by his family, arrived at Fort Douglas on Monday, June 16. The serious illness of his son, residing in Pittsburgh, Pa., demanded the presence of Capt. and Mrs. Morrison at his bedside last winter. We are happy to inform the many friends of the family that the young man is now convalescent.

W. K. Wright, A. Q. M., has accomplished considerable in the line of improved sanitation in and about the garrison during the past two months. A sewer-bed 240 yards long, varying from 2 feet to 4 feet in depth, and 18 inches to 24 inches in width, was finished under his personal direction during the week.

"Lanney" McFarland, son of Capt. W. C. McFarland, 16th Inf., returned to Fort Douglas Thursday morning, 20th inst. He has been sojourning in New York City during the past year and has improved in health.

Another of the picturesque characters of the Civil War and constant visitor to Fort Douglas, has crossed the Styx. Maj. James F. Bradley, U. S. V., for many years a resident of Salt Lake City, lawyer, merchant and soldier, died in this city on June 16, of paralysis. He was buried on Tuesday, June 18, with military honors. He left no family survivors.

The Utah Society, Sons of the Revolution, gave its first banquet on Monday evening, June 17, to commemorate the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The dining-room was beautifully decorated with the National coat of arms and colors, and the various insignia of the society. An elaborate supper of 20 courses was served in excellent style. An exceedingly enjoyable time was spent between 9:30 P. M. and midnight. Gen. Penrose, U. S. A., spoke of the "Utah Society," giving a short historical sketch of the organization, its aim, purpose, etc. Following this the General gave vent to patriotic utterances, and forcibly outlined a policy of promoting patriotism among the younger generation, declaring America to be for Americans and not for the nation who, in our infancy, unsuccessfully endeavored to deprive us of our free heritage. Among the other speakers were Gov. West, U. T.; Chaplain Lowell, U. S. A., and others. Among those present were: Gen. and Mrs. W. H. Penrose, U. S. A.; Gov. West, U. T.; George M. Scott, Chaplain and Mrs. Delmar R. Lowell, U. S. A.; Lieut. W. K. Wright, U. S. A.; Dr. George H. Penrose, Judge and Mrs. Goodwin, and Dr. David H. H. Penrose.

Col. E. W. Tatlock, U. S. G., has been appointed special Aide, Department of Utah, on the staff of Commander-in-Chief T. A. Lawler, G. A. R., as supervisor of military instruction in the public schools.

## FORT MONROE, VA.

Maj. E. B. Moseley, Med. Dept., is absent from the post on a ten days' leave. Col. Frank, commandant, has been absent from the post from June 17 to 21, attending a session of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, at New York City. Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, who commanded during his absence, returned from a 15 days' leave June 17.

Lieut. J. W. Ruckman, 1st Art., Post Ord. and Police Officer, left the post June 18 to attend the annual encampment of the Ohio National Guard. Capt. J. P. Story, 4th Art., returned to the post from a three days' leave June 22.

Lieut. G. L. Anderson, 4th Art., left the post June 21

for Sandy Hook, N. J., where he has been ordered to witness the test of the Schukert searchlight. Lieut. Edward Davis, 3d Art., Post Adjutant, left the post June 24, to attend a meeting of the Range Finder Board, of which he is the recorder. The board meets at Fort Hamilton.

Col. A. C. M. Pennington, 4th Art., Insp. of Art., Department of the East, was at the post June 18 and 19, on duty inspecting the batteries of the 4th Artillery, from Washington Barracks and Fort McHenry, at the post for their annual drill and artillery practice. Col. Pennington was on duty at the Artillery School some years ago, and his short visits here on duty now keep him almost as an officer of the garrison.

Batteries L and D, 4th Art., having completed their practice, returned to Fort McHenry; L on the 21st and D on the 22d. Practice has been had with the new 3.6-inch B. L. field mortar at the post by the 4th Art. Batteries, and some good shooting has been the result. This gun is a great improvement over anything heretofore used as a field mortar. The shooting this year so far, has been good with the 3-inch converted rifle and 15-inch S. B. gun, but as yet no practice has been had with the new 8-inch B. L. R. and 12-inch B. L. R. mortar, but during July next these new pieces will be used and we shall then be able to form some idea of what they would be able to accomplish against a hostile fleet.

During this season the Artillery School will experiment with a new device for transmitting angles from the ends of base line. The new instrument is an electric typewriting machine which records the numbers in type, instead of having them taken by sound by the telegraph operator. It is readily seen that during an engagement it would be unsafe, indeed, to be compelled to rely on so uncertain a system as receiving by sound.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. Mr. McAdoo, was at the post and visited the commanding officer officially on the afternoon of June 24. A salute of 15 guns was fired in honor of his presence, and the troops of the garrison gave him a review.

Our baseball club is again in splendid form and are winning every game they play. The game with the Hampton Club, last Saturday, gave us a score of 20 to 7. Two games have been played with the club from the Dolphin during the past week, but the sailor boys could do almost anything else better than play ball, our score being so large for both games and theirs so small, that we don't care to record them. Lieut. Walke, 5th Art., is the president of the club, and Ord. Sergt. Turney is the manager, and they have succeeded in getting the team in first-class condition.

Lieut. C. de W. Wilcox, 2d Art., was at the post for a couple of days during the past week.

## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

1ST CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. C. F. G. and K. Ft. Riley, Kas.; D. Ft. Apache; B and I, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; E and H, Ft. Grant; A, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

2D CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. E, G, H and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and I, Ft. Logan, Colo.; A, C, D and F, Ft. Riley, Kas.

3D CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. D and K, Jefferson Bks., Mo.; A and B, Ft. Reno, O. T.; C, E, F and G, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.; H and I, Ft. Sill, O. T.

4TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, D and H, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; G, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; E, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; F, Boise Bks., Idaho; B, C, I and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

5TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; F, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, Eagle Pass, Tex.; C and D, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E and I, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; G and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.

6TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, E, G and H, Ft. Myer; D and I, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; B, C, F and K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

7TH CAVALRY.—Hdqrs. A, E, H and I, Ft. Grant, Ariz.; B and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.; C, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; D and F, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; G, Ft. Clark, Tex.; L, Ft. Sill, O. T.

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The next session of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications will probably be the last which Col. Henry L. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, will attend in an official capacity. This meeting takes place in July, and on Aug. 13 Col. Abbot will go on the retired list. It may be that the board will hold a session early in August, as a compliment to the retiring officer. There is considerable gossip as to the successor of Col. Abbot on the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. The billet is an extremely desirable one, and the officer who gets it will be one whose record is of the best possible character. It is probable that the Engineer officer selected to preside over the Engineer Board in New York City, as Col. Abbot's successor, will also be designated to serve on the Ordnance and Fortifications Board, as it had always been the policy to have the chiefs of the principal boards of the Army serve as members of this organization. Lieut. Col. George L. Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, is now considered to have an excellent chance to obtain this desirable billet upon Col. Abbot's retirement. There is no better officer in the Army.

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With a view to making more comfortable officers and men stationed at Army posts in hot climates, Gen. Morgan, Chief of the Commissary Dept., has directed the issue to them of a number of large refrigerators. These will be supplied with ice by the medical officers stationed at the posts, as it is not the intention of the authorities to also issue ice machines to the posts themselves. Refrigerators have just been ordered shipped to the following military establishments: Key West Barracks, Forts Reno, Sill, Apache, Bayard, Huachuca, Wingate, Clark, Grant, Stanton, McIntosh, Ringgold and Omaha.

The controversy between Mr. Lee, the inventor of the new rifle adopted by the Navy, and the Lee Arms Co., has at last been settled, and the contract between the Secretary of the Navy and the inventor, giving the Department the right to manufacture the weapon will now be made at once. Twenty thousand dollars is the amount agreed upon to secure this right. As has been stated by the Journal, it is the intention of the Ordnance Bureau to invite small arms manufacturers with plants capable of turning out the Navy piece, to submit proposals for the manufacture of 10,000 of these arms, and a contract will be made with the lowest bidder.

The cruiser Columbia is at last to show the world what she can do in the way of speed. Orders have been issued by Secretary Herbert to Capt. Sumner, her commanding officer, directing him to push the ship on her voyage from Kiel. Only natural draught will, of course, be used. The Columbia will not wait for the cruiser New York, (but as soon as her coal bunkers are filled, she will start on her homeward voyage. It was estimated today that she would make the distance in 7 days. Some of the Engineer officers are counting on a better record, however. The Columbia made on her official trial a speed of 22.8 knots per hour. This was under forced draught. It is thought by some of the enthusiastic admirers of the triple-screw cruiser that she will make a speed of between 18 and 19 knots, at least.

As a result of the trouble between Capt. Joel T. Kirkman and Gregory Barrett, 10th Inf., Maj. Gen. Merritt, Commanding Department of the Missouri, has recommended their retirement under the thirty years' service law. These two officers are stationed with their companies at Fort Reno, Okla. No action has yet been taken by the War Department.

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The Army will soon be equipped with a new signal lantern. The Signal Corps has been experimenting with instruments of this character, and as a result has found a lantern which has given excellent results. A few changes will be made before the issue to the Army is begun, but these are extremely minor in character, and will in no way affect the present features. The type of lantern selected is similar in many respects to the headlight of a locomotive, and has worked satisfactorily for a distance of 28 miles. It is made of aluminum. The Signal Corps is also experimenting with aluminum with a view to its use in service. Already the frames of about 200 field glasses have been made of this metal.

The Nicaraguan Canal Commission is now on its way to Colon, where it will make an exhaustive examination of the canal, starting across the Isthmus at that point. According to a despatch received at the State Department from Lieut. Col. Ludlow, chairman of the commission, the organization finished its work in connection with the Nicaraguan Canal some days ago, and sailed in the Montgomery on the 25th inst. for Colon. A mail report received at the State Department states that the health of the entire party is good, and that the climatic conditions have not interfered with its work. While at Grenada, the board was invited to visit the Capital. They were taken in a special train to Magana, and there presented to the President, who placed a steamer and the telegraph lines at the disposal of the commission.

The bicycle will be more extensively used in the future for Army work than has heretofore been the case. This will be especially true of the Signal Corps. There are already some dozens of bicycles now in use in this corps, and they have given such satisfactory results that Gen. Greely, Chief Signal officer, has practically decided to obtain an additional supply. They are naturally more economical than horses, and give just as good service, in some cases better. This is especially true of the Dept. of Texas, of which Capt. Thompson is Signal officer. Capt. Thompson has reported to the Department that along the Rio Grande one of his men uses a bicycle, and finds it more suitable for his work there than a horse. It may be that, as a result of these experiments of the Signal Corps, and those now being conducted by Gen. Miles, that a bicycle organization will be formed like those in service abroad.

The Duke of Cambridge has finally yielded to the demands of public opinion, and has asked to be retired from the command of the British Army. In announcing to Parliament this retirement, the Secretary of State for War said that the Government would accept the principles of the Duke of Devonshire's plan of an Army commission. The plan included the creation of a deliberative council composed of five general officers, to aid the War Secretary in an advisory capacity. The appointment of a Commander in Chief of the Army would be maintained, but his functions would be greatly modified. He would be subject to the ordinary rules affecting staff officers, and his office would be tenable but ten years, although the term would be capable of extension if desirable. The Commander in Chief would be the principal military adviser of the Secretary of State for War. A report comes from London that the Duke of Cambridge sent in his resignation not expecting it would be accepted. There has long been a strong agitation against the Duke, and the Government, it is said, acting on the principle of expediency, caused it to be known that it would help them if the Duke of Cambridge would offer to resign.

A rule was issued by Judge Bradley, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, on Friday last, directing Secretary Herbert to show cause why a permanent writ of mandamus should not be served upon him to compel him to restore Mr. John N. Quackenbush to the Navy with the rank of Commander. The case is quite a celebrated one. A court-martial sentenced Comdr. Quackenbush to dismissal, but President Grant commuted the sentence to six years suspension. W. S. Schley was promoted to the rank of Commander, his commission, by a clerical error, read vice Quackenbush, dismissed, although Quackenbush was still in the Navy. Notwithstanding this clerical error, it was held until 1883 that Quackenbush was still an officer of the Navy. During that year Secretary Chandler ordered his name stricken from the rolls. Failing to obtain Congressional action in his case, Quackenbush appealed to the courts. It is his purpose to carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, in case he should fail to get in through the action of the lower courts. The case of Mr. Quackenbush raises the question as to which is most powerful in this country, the President of the United States or a clerk in the Navy Department. The President decided that Mr. Quackenbush should not be dismissed; the clerk decided that he should be dismissed, and thus far the clerk had the best of it.



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Immediate notice should be given of any delay or failure in the receipt of the Journal.

W. C. and F. P. CHURCH, Proprietors,  
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In G. O. No. 12, c. s., H. Q. Dept. of the East, there is an apparent attempt at innovation in our heretofore theory of court-martial jurisdiction which deserves notice. Whether or not the Army will accept the new doctrine is for it to say. In court-martial the theory has been that the court, as a body, and uncontrolled, is the judge not only of fact, but of the law; in other words, the court acts the part not only of a jury, but of judge as well. In this instance, the court sustained the motion of accused to "strike out," and in doing so, proceeded strictly within its province as judge. Here the point to which we call attention arises. The record was returned to the court with an indorsement stating that this action amounted to what in civil practice is called quashing an indictment, which is the province of the presiding judge, not of the jury. Further, that superior military authority had decided that the offence covered by the language struck out came within the purview of the 61st Article of war. The plain inference from all this is, and the insinuation that there was another supervising judge, outside of, beyond, and superior to the court-martial, who had determined the question of quashing adversely to the determination of the court-martial, and that all the latter properly had to do was to play the rôle of jury as to that point. Otherwise, all this reference to civil practice, presiding judge, high military authority, etc., is meaningless, a supposition that respect for the source whence it comes will not admit of. Such an attempt to subtract from the traditional prerogative of a court-martial to judge of all matters of law as well as of fact presented to it, it to be received with caution. It rightly acknowledges no presiding judge, in this particular, superior to itself. All of this is aside from considerations affecting the merits of the case on trial; that matter has been properly commented upon by the constituted authorities. Is it, or is it not, the fact that we are straining at too much law in the Army?

Our Fort Meade, S. D., correspondent writes that during the recent visit there of Gen. Schofield and party an unfortunate misunderstanding occurred, which marred the pleasure of their visit. Col. Carlton, 8th Cav., sent a part of the command under a Major to the railroad station at Sturgis, 3 miles distant, and drove there himself in an ambulance to meet and welcome the Commanding General of the Army. After reaching the post, the command was formed for review, and as Col. Carlton understood from one of his regimental staff officers that Gen. Schofield did not wish to mount and personally review the troops, he had the troops pass in review, acting himself as reviewing officer. Subsequently a handsome reception and luncheon was given by Col. Carlton to Gen. Schofield and the other officers and ladies accompanying him. After leaving the post for the railroad station, Gen. Schofield, it is said, issued a sealed order directing that Col. Carlton be relieved from command of the post for disrespect in not tendering the Commanding General of the Army the review prescribed by the Army regulations. The officer next in rank assumed command of the post, and Col. Carlton has, according to our correspondent, asked for a Board upon the case, not having intentionally being guilty of disrespect to the Commanding General. The Army is divided in opinion as to the action of Gen. Schofield. The friends of Col. Carlton are especially bitter, and if their efforts are successful, Secretary Lamont will make a thorough investigation into the matter. They claim that Col. Carlton acted under a mistake in reviewing the troops, he supposing that Gen. Schofield did not care to go through this ceremony. From the fact that a telegram was received at the War Department on Wednesday last from Fort Meade, signed "Caleb H. Carlton, Colonel commanding," it is believed at the War Department that that officer's explanation to his Department Commander has proven satisfactory, and that he has been restored to duty. Col. Carlton is an officer too well instructed and too thoroughly punctilious in all military matters to be readily suspected of any departure from the etiquette of the service.

The special interest shown by the Emperor of Germany in the vessels of our Navy present at the Kiel festival is a testimony to the high character of these vessels, as specimens of the naval art. The Emperor's interest was

shown by the fact that on inspecting the cruiser New York on Monday morning, he expressed a desire to return for a more thorough inspection, and this he did, and carried it out later in the week. In the minds of naval experts here, and their opinion is joined in by foreigners, the New York is superior to any other vessel of her class in the world, especially those of similar type in the German Navy. Secretary Herbert is especially pleased by the Emperor's congratulations on the fireworks display of the United States Squadron. Under the direction of Assistant Secretary McAdoo, Comdr. Chadwick, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, and Lieut. Singer, Chief of the Office of Naval Intelligence, made up the programme for this pyrotechnic display, which was so successfully carried out. The novelty of the idea evidently appealed to the artistic sense of the Germans, and the authorities here are glad that the Emperor has made so graceful an acknowledgment of the beauty of this feature. Adml. Kirkland's official despatch, in regard to William's visit to the New York, reads: "The German Emperor visited the New York to-day. Complimented squadron, and the New York particularly on appearance of fireworks and illumination. He thanks the President for sending fine naval specimens. He will visit the New York again for more thorough inspection."

Naval Constructor Fernald, stationed at the New York Navy Yard, has been directed by Secretary Herbert to make an inspection of the steamers New York, Paris, and St. Louis, for the purpose of determining whether they comply with the provisions of the Postal Subsidy act and Government regulations in regard to the ocean mail service. This step is preliminary to the appointment of a board to ascertain their ability to make the speed of 20 knots required by this act, for vessels of the first class, to which these ships belong. The mail contract which these vessels will carry out, will be placed in operation as soon as the St. Paul, now under construction at Cramp's shipyard, is completed. This is expected to take place on Oct. 9, and the contract will go into effect if arrangements proceed satisfactorily, on the 12th of the same month. Naval experts generally are looking forward to the St. Louis making a record. Notwithstanding the accident to her rudder, she sustained during her voyage from Southampton to New York, which closed on Monday last, she made faster time than she did on her maiden voyage. Although disabled, she was steered by her screws, and this is a matter worthy of the highest praise. The St. Louis will undoubtedly prove a fast ship, and it is hoped that she will come up to, if she does not excel, the best record made. A clause of the Postal Subsidy act, under which the St. Louis was constructed, enables naval officers to volunteer for service on her as well as on others built for the service she is.

Troops A and H, 6th Cav., and Battery C, 3d Art., left Washington on Monday last for Gettysburg on a practice march. They were under command of Maj. T. C. Lebo, 6th Cav. Lieut. Short, Troop A, 6th Cav., is serving as Adjutant. The first day's march was to Norbeck, the second to Damascus, thence through Frederick to Gettysburg, where the camp was made. The other troops at Fort Myer will probably be given an outing later in the season. At Gettysburg the troop took part on Monday in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the statue of John Buford.

The new inspections are now being made by the Inspector Generals, who are entirely independent of the Department Commanders, and this keeps the Inspectors much more busy than formerly, but under the new regime the Secretary of War will obtain impartial and unbiased reports of inspections which were, to a certain degree, unattainable when the Inspectors were a part of the official staff, and directly under the control of the Department Commanders.

All privates in the Army who were examined by the boards of medical officers for positions as acting stewards have been detailed to duty in these offices. There still remains several acting stewards who have passed the examination for appointments as stewards, but who have not yet been assigned to service under their new rank, and from present indications some time must elapse before any such assignments are made.

The Army regulations are still under the fire of criticism at the War Department. It was thought last week that criticism had done its worst, but upon examination through a microscope, small defects were discovered, which had to be remedied. Accordingly Assistant Secretary of War, Doe, called his co-laborers, Capt. French, Q. M. D., and Capt. Thomas H. Barry, 1st Inf., into his office, and the Board has since been drawing its blue pencil through various words, and making substitutions, which will clear up certain misty statements they assisted in constructing. In addition to the corrections the Board is now making, it is engaged in the preparation of an index for the volume, which Gen. Doe says will prevent the issue of the new book for another month at least. A letter was received from Secretary Lamont a few days ago declining to grant permission to give the regulations out for publication until they had been finally completed. When the Secretary returns, he will look over the regulations, and if they are satisfactory, he will then direct their issue. As stated in the Journal last week, he approved the regulations then submitted to him, but in view of the action of the Board in making other changes, has caused the desire to review them.

The several staff departments will soon commence the work of preparing regulations for the government of their corps, as decided by the Secretary. The Ordnance and Pay Departments already have separate instructions for the guidance of their respective officers, but it is the intention of the Chiefs of these Departments to revise

their manuals. It is the intention of Gen. Sternberg, Surgeon General of the Army, to take up the matter of regulations for his corps at once, and the other Chiefs of Departments, besides those mentioned, have determined upon a similar course. They will, of course, be guided largely in the preparation of regulations for their corps by the general Army regulations, as well as by the regulations contained in the old volume.

Considerable opposition has developed in the Pay Corps to the proposed change in the method of paying off the Army. The change will go into effect upon the issue of the new regulations. The opposition to the system is due altogether to the transfer of funds from bonded officers to non-bonded clerks, while the responsibility still remains with the former. It was suggested to Assistant Secretary Doe that it would be a good idea to have the Judge Advocate General pass upon this matter, but so far as can be ascertained nothing of this kind has been done. There is talk among officers of the Pay Corps of settling this point just as soon as the new system goes into effect, as they do not propose, and rightly, we think, to running the risk of being held responsible for any dereliction on the part of others. Gen. Stanton has made a consistent fight on this point, it being one of his principal arguments against the new system. The authorities, however, have taken no steps in the matter indicative of an intention to settle a question which may be a source of endless trouble after the regulations are in operation.

While no confirmation can be obtained, it is stated, on what appears to be good authority, that Secretary Lamont will extend his present trip West to Puget Sound, in the neighborhood of which a new post is to be located. It is also the intention of Gen. Schofield to visit this place, and both officials will inspect the site for the proposed fort. Congress appropriated at its last session \$250,000 for the construction of buildings at and the enlargement of such military posts as he might consider necessary, but a subsequent provision directed that a portion of this sum be expended in the construction of a post at Puget Sound. It is the intention of the authorities, it is understood, to spend about \$100,000 in building this station. This money will be available upon the 1st of July. Another provision of the same act authorized the construction of a post at or near the city of Bismarck, N. D., in place of Fort Yates, which has been abandoned. 640 acres of land have been donated by the States of Washington and North Dakota for each of these posts. Before the sites are finally selected, they will have to be passed upon by a Board of three Army officers to be selected by the Secretary of War outside of the military districts, in which the posts are to be established. As Gen. Schofield and the officers accompanying him will make this inspection, the Secretary may not consider it necessary to designate any further inspections.

There is good ground for the statement that Secretary Herbert will order medical surveys of several officers shortly with a view to their retirement. One of these officers holds the rank of Captain. He has just completed a leave of six months, and a recommendation has been made by the Surgeon General that he be again surveyed preliminary to his appearing before a Retiring Board. The Department has not officially heard from Mare Island yet as to whether or not the Ensign ordered up for examination has been recommended for retirement. There are now 21 vacancies in the line, and one in the Marine Corps. One Cadet has gone into the construction corps. Only eight Cadets were recommended by the Academic Board to be assigned to duty in the Engineer Corps, leaving eighteen vacancies in that organization. There are thus nine Cadets left unsupplied with vacancies. Of these three have asked for honorable discharges, and three were rejected physically. Secretary Herbert is now trying to create vacancies for these Cadets. In case he should be unsuccessful, the revenue cutter service is desirous of obtaining Naval Academy graduates, and if they so please they can enter that service.

Although a boatswainship is the most desirable billet an enlisted man can obtain in the Navy, four are now going a-begging. There is not a single application on file for these vacancies, and the authorities are simply taking the records of the men, and picking out the ones who, in their opinion, are best fitted to fill the duties appertaining to this position. In order to become a boatswain, an enlisted man must be an ex-apprentice, must have been seven years at sea, and have served one year of that time as a petty officer. A candidate for a boatswain must be a thorough practical seaman; must understand cutting and fitting rigging according to regulations, the handling of purchases, masting ships and securing yards, and must have sufficient education to keep correct account of stores.

Prof. Sloane's "Life of Napoleon," while recognizing to the full the wonderful genius and adaptability of Napoleon, his tireless activity and his masterful command of men and opportunities, is pitiless in reading his motives and impulses. In the July "Century" he calls him "the great deserter," in leaving his troops in Egypt for the sole purpose of seeking his own advancement in Paris. He alludes to "his shriveled conscience," that could abandon Kléber to his fate and receive the news of the latter's assassination with the heartless exclamation: "One rival less!" Prof. Sloane also brings out in strong relief Napoleon's suggestions to the surgeons that his plague-stricken veterans, who were to be left behind in Egypt, be poisoned by an overdose of opium.

"How the German Emperor Took to Water" is the title of an excellent article by Poutney Bigelow, which was published in "Harper's Weekly," for June 15. Mr. Bigelow describes the earliest manifestations of William's strong personal interest in boats and sailing, and traces from that beginning the building up of the German Navy.

Comdr. Royal B. Bradford and Lieut. Richard Mulligan have been ordered to take passage on board the American line steamer St. Louis on August 17 to make an inspection of the vessel in accordance with the terms of the postal subsidy act.

## LATE ARMY ORDERS.

First Lieut. J. A. Perry, 8th Inf., has been granted one month's leave. First Lieut. A. C. Van Deusen, 1st Art., two months. First Lieut. A. C. Maccomb, 5th Cav., one month. First Lieut. H. L. McCorkle, 25th Inf., four months. Second Lieut. E. A. Shuttleworth, 11th Inf., granted one month's leave.

1st Lieut. Granger Adams, 5th Art., relieved from duty at St. John's, Fordham, N. Y., and ordered to duty at West Point. (S. O., June 28, H. Q. A.)



## THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, *Secretary*. WM. MCADOO, *Asst. Sec'y*

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adml. L. A. Beardslee.

Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adml. C. C. Carpenter.

Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear Adml.

F. M. Bunce.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adml. W. A. Kirk-

land. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar

Square, London, England.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear Adml.

Charles S. Norton. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Traf-

algar, Square, London, England.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding

officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. G. E. Ide (p. s.)

At Callao, Peru. Address all mail to Callao. Comdr.

F. Hanford will relieve Comdr. Ide, per steamer of

July 1, for Callao.

ALBATROSS (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Drake

(s. d.) On patrol duty in Bering Sea. Address mail

care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. J. McGowan.

Training ship. On her annual cruise. Sailed from

Hayre, June 12, for Gibraltar. Mail to be sent care

of B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar Square, London,

England, until steamer sailing from New York July 3,

after that date to Yorktown, Va., until Sept. 8, and

then to Newport, R. I. Was at Gibraltar June 28.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.)

At Fort Monroe. Was inspected June 26.

ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. B. J. Cromwell (n. a. s.)

Sailed from New York June 27, for the south coast of

Cuba, to watch for filibustering expeditions. She will

stop at Port au Prince, and later coal at Santiago.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns (Flagship), Capt. B. F. Day

(s. d.) At Yokohama. To be relieved by the cruiser

Olympia in August next, and return home.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. William T. Swin-

burne. Cadet practice vessel. On her annual cruise.

At Newport News, Va., June 28.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. M. Thomas (p. s.)

Arrived at Honolulu June 5. Address mail care Navy

Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Comdr. G. W. Pig-

man ordered to command.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (s. a. s.)

Left Lowencomarques, Madagascar June 26 for Cape

Town. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar

Square, London, England.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (n. a. s.)

At Nagasaki.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass (n. a. s.)

At New York Navy Yard. Will be flagship of the

North Atlantic Squadron until the return of the New

York. Repairs should be finished by July 15.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. George W. Sumner (s. d.)

To sail from Kiel in a few days for the U. S., and has

been ordered to make the voyage at her best, to test

her sea speed on a prolonged run.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. E. Craig (s. a. s.)

At Chemulpo June 18.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickins (Training-

ship.) Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. F. F. Fletcher (s. d.)

At Newport, R. I.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (n. a. s.)

Left Chemulpo June 25 for Shanghai.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), Lieut. B. H. Buckingham (s. d.)

Left Philadelphia with Secretary McAdoo on board on

June 27, for New York.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry (Training

Ship.) On annual cruise. Address B. F. Stevens, 4

Trafalgar Square, England. Was at Malaga June 22.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. Louis Kingsley (Training-ship.)

At New York.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. G. A. Bicknell (s. d.)

Left New York for Norfolk June 24. Was at Wash-

ington, D. C., June 27.

FRANKLIN, 30, Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (Receiving-

ship.) Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. F. Wildes (Receiving-ship.)

At Mare Island, Cal.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (n. a. s.)

At Chefoo, June 14.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. O'Neil (s. a. s.)

Left Kiel for Cronstadt June 28.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. S. Richards (s. d.)

At Cleveland, Ohio, where mail should be addressed.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (n. a. s.)

At Norfolk, Va.

MINNESOTA, 19 Guns, Capt. H. F. Picking (Receiving-

ship.) At dock foot of West 50th St., New York

City. P. O. Station G, New York.

MOHICAN, 4 Guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan (p. s.)

Left Seattle June 25 on a coal testing cruise. Was at

Port Angeles June 28.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (n. a. s.)

At Tien-Tsin, China.

MONONGAHELA, 6 guns (s. a. s.). Cadet Practice

vessel. Comdr. W. H. Brownson. Passed Capes of

Delaware June 13 on her annual cruise. Address mail

care U. S. Consul, Funchal, Madeira. Will be at An-

napolis Sept. 1.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. F. J. Higginson (p. s.)

At Callao, Peru, May 30. Will proceed to Mare Island,

Cal., when relieved by the Alert.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (n. a. s.)

At Port Limon June 25. en route to Colon,

where Commission will make an inspection of Panama

Canal.

NEWARK, 18 Guns (Flagship), Capt. Yates Stirling, (s. a. s.)

At Montevideo.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans, (s. a. s.)

At Kiel June 26. Will return home in a few days.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (p. s.)

Sailed from Mare Island June 28 for San Francisco on

inspection trip. Will proceed to China about July

15, and relieve the Baltimore, and become the flagship

of the station.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory (n. a. s.)

Left Nankow June 24 for Chinkiang, and left latter

place for Shanghai June 26. Was at Shanghai June 28.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns (Flagship), Capt. C. S.

Cotton (p. s.) At San Francisco June 27.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Couden (s. d.)

At Sitka, Alaska.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.)

At Port Tampa, Fla., June 28. Send mail to Key

West. Will return to New York when relieved by the

Atlanta, and will have ventilating apparatus changed.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. s.)

At Guayaquil. Address all mail to Panama, care U. S.

Consul. Comdr. Watson is reported to be ill, but how

seriously is not known, as despatch failed to state.

RICHMOND, Capt. A. S. Crowinshield, (Receiving-

ship.) At League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. Public

Marine School, New York. On her annual cruise.

Was spoken June 11 in latitude 30 degrees 49 minutes

north, longitude 65 degrees 50 minutes west.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard

(s. a.) At Kiel June 27. The accident which occurred

on one of her steam launches was caused by the blow-

ing out of the head of her boiler. Little damage was

done to the vessel or her fixtures, beyond the tearing

away of her awning. Four persons were hurt, but

none of them seriously, not one of them being placed

on the sick list.

SARATOGA, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Penn. School-ship).

Sailed from Philadelphia June 6 on a cruise. Address

until Aug. 31, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar

Square, London; after Aug. 31 to Philadelphia. Will

return to U. S. not later than Oct. 25. Her itinerary

includes Fayal, Southampton, Havre, Plymouth, Lis-

bon, Cadiz and Funchal.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox (s. d.)

At Mare Island.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship).

At New York Navy Yard.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship).

At Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. S. M. Ackley (s. a. s.)

At Montevideo, Uruguay. Lieut. Comdr. C. H. West

is ordered to command.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger (s. a. s.)

At Nagasaki May 22.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 21.—P. A. Paymr. F. T. Armes to the Vermont

June 21.

Paymr. O. C. Tiffany from the Vermont July 1 and placed

on waiting orders.

JUNE 22.—Chief Engr. Stacy Potts detached from duty in

the Bureau of Steam Engineering and granted three months'

sick leave.

JUNE 24.—No orders.

JUNE 25.—Lieut. Henry S. Chase ordered to physical re-

examination for promotion June 27.

Naval Constructor Theodore D. Wilson ordered to duty as

superintendent constructor of the Boston Navy Yard July 3.

JUNE 26.—No orders.

JUNE 27.—Lieut. Comdr. C. H. West detached from duty

as Assistant to Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District

on July 19 and ordered to the command of the Yantic per

steamer leaving New York July 20.

Comdr. Seth M. Ackley, upon the arrival of his relief,

will consider himself detached from the command of the

Yantic, ordered home and directed to report to the depart-

ment.

Lieut. Comdr. James M. Miller detached from duty as

executive of the Monocacy, ordered home and granted three

months' leave.

Lieut. S. C. Paine detached from the Naval Academy July

1 and ordered to duty as executive of the Monocacy per

steamer leaving San Francisco July 13.

The following officers are ordered to report for instruc-

tion in auto-mobile torpedoes at Newport July 8: Lieuts.

William Winder, C. W. Jagen, A. M. Knight, John A.

Bell, C. P. Perkins and Ensign M. L. Bristol.

Acting Boatswain P. W. Boyle detached from the Olympia

and ordered to continue treatment in the Mare Island Hos-

pital.

Acting Gunner D. S. Hennessey detached from the Mo-

hican and ordered to the Olympia.

Gunner F. C. Messenger detached from the Works of the

Hotchkiss Ordnance Co. and ordered to instruction in tor-

pedoes at the torpedo station, Newport.

JUNE 28.—Asst. Paymr. Dubois ordered to duty on the

Wabash.

Lieut. James K. Cogswell, Lieut. (J. G.) John Hood,

Paymr. H. T. Wright and Lieut. (J. G.) C. W. Jagen have

been recommended for promotion by the examining board.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

Bids for the construction of a Revenue cutter for the

Great Lakes and a composite cutter for the New England

coast were opened at the Treasury Department on Wednes-

day last in the presence of Capt. Shoemaker and Engineer-

in-Chief John W. Collins. The Globe Iron Works, of Cleve-

land, O., represented by the secretary and treasurer, Mr.

Allen, was awarded the construction of the boat for the

Great Lakes at its bid of \$147,800. The contract for the

composite boat went to the Atlantic Works, of Boston,

Mass., at its bid of \$159,951. The Journal has already de-

scribed the principal characteristics of these new vessels.

Par. 868, Regulations U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, is

amended as follows, to take effect on and after July 1

next, viz:

Paragraph 868. Officers assigned to special duty on shore

in connection with the Revenue Cutter Service, where no

public quarters are furnished them, or in cases where officers

are actually and necessarily deprived of quarters on

shipboard by reason of the vessel to which they may be

attached being repaired or overhauled, will be paid commu-

utation of quarters at the following rates: Captains, \$50 per month;

1st Lieutenants and Chief Engineers, \$40 per month;

2d Lieutenants and 1st Assistant Engineers, \$30 per month;

3d Lieutenants and 2d Assistant Engineers, \$25 per month.

But no commutation of quarters shall be allowed to officers

of the Revenue Cutter Service while serving on detached

service in connection with any other branch of the pub-

lic service.

The contract for the lengthening and rebuilding of the

Revenue bark Chase has been awarded to a Baltimore firm



The statement will be received with satisfaction that General Forsyth's "A Frontier Fight," published in "Harper's Magazine" this month, is the forerunner of a number of similar stories, written by heroes of the Army and Navy, and recounting personal experiences of the most stirring order, soon to appear in the Harper periodicals.

Nationality.	Coefficient.	
Great Britain.....	{ Inconstant.... 47	of volume of displacement
	{ Blake..... 50	55
	{ Powerful..... 52	55
Spain.....	Reina Regente 54	55
Argentine Republic.....	Buenos Aires 48	55
United States.....	Columbia 45	55



## TESTING THE FISKE AND LEWIS POSITION FINDERS.

The board appointed for the investigation into the merits of range and position finders met at Fort Hamilton June 25, for the purpose of testing the horizontal base position finder invented by Lt. Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., whose range finder has already been adopted by the United States Navy and by many European powers. The board consists of Lieut. Col. A. C. M. Pennington, 4th Art.; Lieut. Col. Marcus P. Miller, 1st Art.; Maj. J. G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers; Capt. D. M. Taylor, Ordnance Dept.; Lieut. Edward Davis, 3d Art., Recorder of the board, and Lieut. H. L. Harris, 1st Art., Executive officer of the board. There were also present the members of another board that has been organized for the purpose of devising a practical system of utilizing range and position finders. This board consists of Lieut. H. L. Harris, 1st Art., Lieut. W. C. Rafferty, 1st Art., and Lieut. I. N. Lewis, 2d Art. Speaking generally, the work of the position finder, as is well known by naval and military experts, is to plot upon a chart the position of objects both at rest and in motion, and the duties of the board consisted in making estimates by the instrument under test of the range and direction of various objects, and comparing them with a known standard. The standard adopted for the purpose of comparison was furnished by a set of triangulating instruments, one of which was at Fort Wadsworth, on the Staten Island side of the Narrows, and the other at Fort Hamilton, the operators being connected by telephone. The stations were about 2,100 yards apart.

Tests were made at the same time by another valuable instrument, the depression base finder, invented by Lieut. Lewis, which has already been officially tested, accepted and purchased by the United States Government. The difference between the range finder of Lieut. Fiske, which has already been elaborately described in this journal, and his improved position finder, is that the range finder is utilized simply for ascertaining the distance between the target and the instrument, while the position finder locates upon a chart the position of the target; that is, its distance and direction from some given point. Usually, though not necessarily, this given point is one of the instruments of the position finder. The primary use of the position finder is not, as is frequently supposed, merely to give one set of guns the distance and direction of the object, but actually to place within the power of the commanding officer the control of all the variously disposed batteries in his fort.

In operating the position finder, one observer, looking through the telescope of the smaller of the two instruments belonging to the outfit, keeps the cross hairs of his telescope on the mast of the enemy's vessel above the smoke. The observer at the larger instrument does the same. A third observer, usually an officer, moves the electrical contact of his instrument in such a way as to maintain the needle of his galvanometer always at zero; in other words, so as to keep one of the two pointers that move over the chart always parallel to the telescope at the other station. As soon as a position is plotted, the officer orders "Rest!" and both observers rest their eyes for twenty seconds. When that time has expired the officer orders "Mark!" and both observers put the cross hairs of their telescopes on the target, and follow it most carefully for ten seconds, when the order "Rest!" is given. The officer now marks the intersection of the pointers on the chart, by means of a spring pencil point, connects it to the last marked position by a short line, and prolongs this line beyond the last point over a space of equal length. The end of this line marks the probable position of the enemy at the end of the next thirty seconds, and this predicted position is at once signalled to the guns. With a little practice the work of plotting and predicting occupies but a few seconds. The pointers are heavy steel bars, graduated to ten yards, the outer ends being supported on light brass rollers. A special device is also provided for moving the telescope horizontally, and reading off the direction. The position finder is calculated to be accurate up to 10,000 yards.

During the recent trial at Spezia, the base line of the position finder, being 104 metres long, the velocity was determined of a torpedo boat, which was going at a speed of 8 knots, of 10 knots, and of 12 knots, at distances ranging from 2,000 to 5,000 metres. The average resultant speed deduced by the instrument varied from the speed found on board the vessel itself by only 3 per cent. In order to give an idea of the quickness, with which it is possible to fix a ship's position, it is sufficient to cite the fact that while the torpedo boat was making a complete circle of 250 metres diameter, at a speed of 10.5 knots, at an average distance of 1,500 metres, eleven successive positions were plotted. In another trial, while the boat was making a circle of 350 metres diameter, at a distance of 2,500 metres, at a speed of 10.5, her position was plotted seventeen times.

Pending the official report on the tests at Fort Hamilton, it is understood that the Board was favorably impressed with the capabilities of the position finder.

The Board also tested Lieut. Fiske's stadimeter, which has already made such an excellent record on various United States war ships, and the operation of the relocator invented by Lieut. Rafferty, U. S. A., was also watched with great interest.

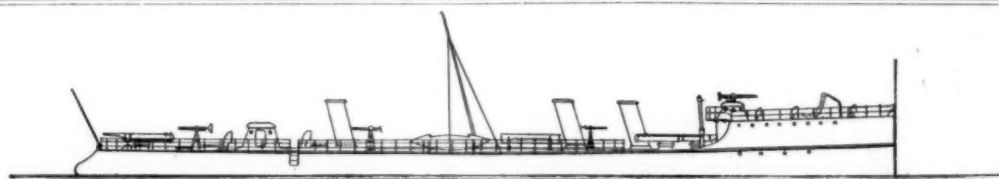
The comparatively little known vertical base line position finder of Lieut. Lewis, which played such an important part in the day's proceedings, is one of the most beautiful pieces of mechanism it is possible to conceive. The principal of the instrument is really a quick mechanical solution of a trigonometrical problem, in which

the range of an object, looked at through a telescope, is the base of a right-angled triangle, whose vertical is the height of the instrument above the sea level. This height above the sea level is the working base from which all ranges are determined. The telescope support is moved in azimuth or traversed by means of rolling friction devices on the outer circumference of the table. This support also carries directly beneath the eye-piece a range wheel, which gives the range directly in yards, and an azimuth device giving the azimuth angle of the object in degrees, minutes and seconds of arc. The instrument is also provided with an automatic correction for curvature of the earth, rise and fall of the tide, and for the effects of refraction; so that, under all the varying conditions of service, it is ready for instant use. The time taken to determine accurately both the range and position of any object need never exceed from 5 to 10 seconds. A striking characteristic of the instrument is its extreme simplicity, its ease and quickness of manipulation, and the fact that the principles of construction have been so carefully embodied in substantial mechanical form, that the observer does nothing but look at the object through the telescope, which is kept, of course, directly on the water line. In this way the personal error is almost entirely eliminated, and an instrument is available that can be operated by the most unskilled person. A most valuable feature of the device is the fact that it requires but one observer, and there is therefore no possibility of confusion in communication, or in coincidence of observation, such as may arise when two or more observers are at work. The mechanism is most substantially constructed, and in every way fitted to withstand the wear and tear of actual service. Last, but not least, is the fact that its cost is extremely low. With such instruments as these generally adopted in the service, a revolution in artillery practice may early be looked for.

## Range Finders, Stadimeters and Range Indicators.

When Adm. Meade started south with his fleet last January, he received orders from the Navy Department to have the Range Finders, Stadimeters and Range Indicators tested frequently, under all the conditions of service, and to have careful reports made of their performance. This order was rigorously executed, and the signal was frequently

Date and Place.	Point.	Actual Distance.	Registered Distance.
St. Thomas, Feb. 8, 1895.....	(Light House.. Frederiek.... French Farm.)	858 yards 3032 " 2715 "	830 yards 3040 " 2710 "
St. Pierre, Martinique, Feb. 14, 1895.....	Signal Station..	1267 "	1255 "
Santa Lucia, Feb. 15, 1895.....	Signal Station..	900 "	910 "
Santa Lucia, Feb. 19, 1895.....	Flagstaff.....	1430 "	1410 "
March 8.....	.....	8000 "	8000 "
March 23.....	Alta Vela Rock.	5½ miles	5½ miles
Jamaica, March 23.....	Morant Point...	about 4700 yds.	4700 yards
Jamaica, April 8, 1895.....	Morant Point...	about 13000 " about 8500 " about 9000 "	Too large about 8500 yds. about 9000 "
Jamaica, April 12, 1895.....	Morant Point...	between 18000 and 19000 yds.	between 18000 and 19000 yds.
Cuba, April 23, 1895....	San Antonio Light.....	6 miles	12000 yards



THE NEW TORPEDO BOATS.

By an act of the last Congress, approved March 2, 1895, provision was made for the construction of three torpedo boats, not to exceed in individual cost the sum of \$175,000. As Governmental superintendence, preparation of plans, and the providing and installing of ordnance outfit must be compassed by that appropriation, the bidding basis will be assumed no doubt to fall somewhere near \$150,000, and the present reasonableness of material makes it possible to get the boats constructed within that margin. They will have twin screws, each actuated by its own triple-expansion engine working in a separate water-tight compartment.

The principal dimensions are:  
Length on load-water line..... 170 feet  
Beam, extreme, on load-water line.. 17 feet  
Draught, mean, normal..... 5 feet 6 inches  
Displacement, normal..... 180 tons  
Indicated horse-power..... 3,200  
Speed, in knots, an hour..... 26 knots

All parts must be of domestic manufacture, and bids are asked for under two classes. Class 1 embraces bids upon the plans and specifications prepared by the Navy Department, while Class 2 embodies boats to be constructed in accordance with the designs of the bidder, the essential requirements of the Government's design being assured. The craft will be built of steel or other metal, or of alloy, whichever the contractor, with the Department's approval, may deem best fitted to this end in an economical distribution of strength and weight. The armament will consist of 3 torpedo tubes and mounts; 4 1-pounder rapid-fire guns; 4 automobile torpedoes; 600 rounds of 1-pounder ammunition; 1 stowage case.

The torpedo discharges will be arranged upon the main deck, the forward broadside tubes being placed in echelon, and, besides, the extended arc of fire of each on its own side will be capable of considerable range athwartships. The after discharge will be on the centre line, and will have an arc of fire of well-nigh 280°. This disposition admits of a wide field of action, and gives an

all-round discharge equal to any emergency. The torpedoes will be of the 18-inch Whitehead type, having a motive force of compressed air.

There will be two conning towers, one forward and one aft, and each 35 feet from its respective end; steering gear in each admitting of control from either station. The forward tower will be surmounted by one of the 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, the three others being arranged where most advantageous along the sides in line with the torpedo discharges.

Forward, the freeboard is carried up to 12 feet 6 inches, and a forecastle deck runs from the stern aftward to the forward tower. The arrangement adds materially to the sea-going qualities of the craft, while affording increased berthing facilities for the crew and a housing for the windlass and other gear forward.

Steam at a pressure of 250 pounds to the square inch will be supplied by three water tube boilers, two of which will be placed in a water-tight compartment forward of the engines, with a common fire room between them, while the other boiler will be placed in a separate water-tight compartment abaft the engine space. The normal coal supply will be 12 tons, with a bunker capacity, however, for 60 tons. Each boiler will have its own smokestack. The boats will have no search-lights, but will be lighted throughout by electricity, and forced draught for the boilers will be induced by blowers. The living spaces will be well ventilated without resorting to artificial methods.

There will be no premiums offered for increased speed, but should the speed fall below the required 26 knots, and yet be above 25 knots, the penalty will be at the rate of \$10,000 a knot below 26 knots. Should the speed fall below 25 knots an hour, the boats may be rejected, or, at the discretion of the Secretary, accepted at a reduced price to be agreed upon by the Secretary and the contractors. The time limit for construction is fifteen months from the date of signing of contract. Accommodations will be provided for four commissioned officers, four machinists and sixteen seamen.

U. S. S. New York, Navy Yard, New York, May 17, 1895.  
Sir: In reply to the Bureau's letter No. 2943 of the 16th inst., requesting a report on the utility and convenience of the Fiske Stadimeter, I quote the following, which is a portion of a letter to me from the Navigator, which letter I have forwarded to the Bureau of Equipment:

"I have the honor to report that the Stadimeter, which has been in almost constant use ascertaining distances while on board this ship, has worked remarkably well, is very accurate and is, in my opinion, a necessary and valuable instrument, and should be furnished to every ship in the service." Very respectfully,  
R. D. EVANS,  
Captain, U. S. N., Commanding.

The Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. S. Cincinnati, Navy Yard, New York, May 17, 1895.

Sir: Referring to letter No. 376, Bureau of Ordnance, of Jan. 26, 1895, and my letter of Feb. 8, 1895, concerning the Fiske Stadimeter supplied this ship, I respectfully submit the following report:

1. This instrument has been in almost constant use, night and day, in port and at sea, and has proved of the greatest value.

It is accurate in determining distances within its range. It is valuable in determining distances in squadron formations.

It is almost indispensable in keeping proper distances in "changing formation" in squadron movements.

It has been found of great use in fixing the ship's position in port.

3. I would suggest the following changes to increase the facility of its use at sea.

Its weight, 3½ lb., renders its constant use somewhat tiresome. This would be obviated by making all metal parts of aluminum.

Its constant use in all states of weather and the deterioration of the silver on the backs of the mirrors, renders greater protection from moisture necessary. Very respectfully,  
(Signed) HENRY GLASS,  
Captain, Commanding.

The Secretary of the Navy.

The report on the Range Indicators of the Cincinnati is included in a report on indicators in general. That part of the report which deals with the Range Indicators actually installed in the ship, is as follows:

U. S. S. Cincinnati, Navy Yard, New York, May 16, 1895.

Sir: In obedience to your order we have the honor to make the following report on the Range Indicators installed on board this vessel:

2. The indicators have been always in use at general quarters, have given perfect satisfaction and have been found to be most useful and reliable. They have given no trouble from the start, which we attribute to the fact of their being carefully installed and the instruments being well protected from dampness and mechanical injury, the simplicity of the system and the fact that no working parts are exposed has also, we think, contributed to success.

3. We recommend that the number of indicators on board this vessel be increased so as to allow of one for each gun of the main battery, excepting the 5-inch guns on the poop, where the present one will answer for the pair. Very respectfully,  
J. D. KELLEY,  
Lieutenant Commander, U. S. N.

H. HUTCHINS,  
Lieutenant, U. S. N.

To Capt. Henry Glass, U. S. N., Commanding.

## PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

A press dispatch from San Francisco says: The second incendiary fire within a week on the reservation at Presidio was discovered June 24. The entire post exchange was destroyed, and Frank Roth, employed by the sutler who leases the exchange, may die from burns. Evidently an effort was made to have the fire communicate with the officers' buildings, which adjoin the building fired.



# THE STATE TROOPS.

## STATE CAMP, NEW YORK.

The State Camp of Instruction at Peekskill was opened for the season on Saturday, June 22, the 7th Regt. being accorded the honor of "opening camp." The regiment paraded in full uniform and summer helmets with knapsacks and overcoats rolled at 11:45 A. M. at the armory, marched to the Grand Central station, and there took a special train for Peekskill in two sections. The quartermaster sergeants and fatigue detail preceded the regiment to camp at 8:45, and a guard was mounted at 11:30 A. M., Capt. Pollard being detailed as officer of the day and Lieuts. Willson and McGreevy as officers of the guard. The regiment paraded in larger number than it has ever before taken to camp, and presented the usual soldierly and solid appearance which is so characteristic of the 7th, that it is almost unnecessary to comment upon it. The old-fashioned knapsacks were worn instead of packs, which, as the latter are such an improvement upon knapsacks, was rather surprising. The regiment arrived at Roa Hook on time and both detachments detained in less than three minutes. Column of fours was formed at once without any of the confusion or pushing which is characteristic of some organizations under such circumstances, and in an incredibly short space of time the regiment was on its way to camp. Route step was taken until the brow of the hill was reached and camp was entered at 3 precisely, exactly on time. Quartermaster Schuyler and the Q. M. Sergeants who had preceded the regiment into camp in the morning had drawn supplies, which, when the regiment arrived, were ready for distribution. In this, as in everything the 7th does, system and a methodical manner of doing things worked wonders, and the camp was in order long before sunset. During the trip up the "war correspondents" who accompanied the regiment were welcomed in Col. Appleton's car and hospitably entertained. Returns showed 886 men in camp on Saturday evening.

There were no drills on Sunday, and only inspection of tents and divine service claimed the attention of the men. Tents were inspected by Insp. Gen. McLewee, who expressed himself as highly pleased with the appearance of tents and policing of the grounds. Minor faults were observed here and there in the arrangement of the kit in the tents, but these were hardly deserving of notice, especially as the regiment was the first in camp and had all the hard work of putting the camp in order to do in a few hours. Divine service was held on the bluff near State Headquarters, in the morning, and largely attended. Chaplain Greer officiated and the band, under Rogers, furnished a delightful orchestral accompaniment to the hymns. Parade was held shortly before sunset, and was a very handsome ceremony. There was an attendance in camp on Sunday of 892 men, and comparatively few returned home on Monday morning. On Monday morning work was commenced in earnest, the drill programme for the week, outlined on the printed cards issued in advance, being strictly adhered to. This programme called for drill of platoons in extended order at the early morning drills of Monday and Tuesday, of companies in extended order at similar drills on Wednesday and Thursday, and of battalions in extended order at the early morning drill on Friday. The forenoon battalion drills on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday were of the battalion in closed order; on Thursday and Friday of the battalion in extended order.

The regiment went at its work as if it had been drilling every day for weeks, and demonstrated very soon in the company drills, that in extended order it has few if any equals. There was little correction of errors necessary, as sergeants and corporals appeared to understand their duties perfectly, and the men responded to orders with alacrity and intelligence. On Monday and Tuesday mornings the programme for the morning was carried out several times in succession, until it was so evident that it was unnecessary to rehearse it further, that officers would have gladly relieved permission to drill the men in the school of the soldier. Gen. McAlpin, Col. Appleton, the drill inspectors and Col. Henry, 5th U. S. Cav., were upon the drill grounds to make any necessary suggestions, but found little to suggest. In fact, the talk of Col. Henry to the non-commissioned officers on the bluff on Monday afternoon, instead of being a "quip" upon the subject of extended order, as might have been expected, was a most interesting and practical talk regarding choice of position for a camp, tent raising (with practical illustration) and kindred subjects.

The battalion drills on Monday and Tuesday mornings, under command of Maj. Kipp and Abrams, were not in all respects as successful as the extended order drills. The officers named handled their battalions in a masterly manner, giving few rests and requiring incessant work from start to finish, although the heat was almost intolerable. The 7th probably devotes more time to actual drill and less to rests than any regiment which comes to camp. All the movements practiced were executed in a "clean" happy manner, the only faults worthy of notice being a continual loss of interval between companies in line of battalion columns and in line, and the slowness of men on passing to a right shoulder at commands of execution, obviously calling for that position of the piece. Loss of interval in the 7th is apparently due to an unconquerable objection on the part of the large number of men who drilled under Upton's Tactics to a 6-inch interval between files, almost invariably whenever a command in the 7th is halted and dressed the moment the left arms go up, the front is extended greatly, proving that the men have been crowding together; and as soon as a command is put on march the "back" can be seen growing smaller. The time-honored "back" of the 7th, always sensible and inspiring, is apparently dear to the hearts of the 7th.

The firings with cartridges, of platoon, company and battalion volleys, on Tuesday morning, was a superb exhibition of discipline. Only in one instance, in the 2d Battalion, was a single shot fired before or after the word of command. The careful steady aiming, the invariable retention of the piece at the position of aim, after firing, until the next command, and the cool steadiness of the men loading and firing in clouds of smoke like a suffocating fog, proved them to be men whom continual rifle practice has made as familiar with the use of their weapons as with the use of a watch. Co. H was particularly noticeable for its admirable performance of "Load," for which it is celebrated in the 7th Regt., the "click" of the motions being as regular as the ticking of a clock.

Guard mountings up to Tuesday afternoon were not up to the 7th Regt. standard on the part of the men, and first sergeants, officers, however, performing their duties in the usual accurate and snappy manner. Details brought on the line sometimes had to dress a long distance toward the sergeant major, and on Tuesday A. M. four were counted seven times. But the ceremony at the guard post never gave Capt. Thurston any opportunity of making directions. Lieut. Mazet, of D, detailed as adjutant, 2d Battalion, and Sergt. Maj. Toussaint won golden opinions as a result of their excellent performance of duties.

Almost faultless in personal appearance, clean as a new sheet, and straight and soldierly sentries of the 7th do not, nevertheless, create an impression as favorable as one might expect. They are said to have a strong dislike to adopting the quick, restless stride adopted by the sentries of another regiment, and in showing their dislike go to the other extreme, and appear to lounge and "dawdle" upon their posts. They occasionally chat with comrades in tents close to the guard line. No one knows better "the book" than they, as officers prowling about at night with a view of catching some sentry unaware, soon ascertained, the Adjutant General himself, it was rumored, having been unable to

catch a single sentry "napping." The indifferent, careless manner some sentries walked posts was therefore the more remarkable. Possibly the appearance of lack of interest was due to the unsuitable and unseasonable uniform sometimes worn. A man wearing an overcoat on a morning when the thermometer rises to 80 at 8 A. M., or marching under a blazing sun with a heavy padded dress coat upon his back, is necessarily restless and uncomfortable.

A peculiar feature of guard mounts early in the week was that several times during inspection of arms the Adjutant General and other officers from headquarters inspected the guard with the officer of the guard. This detracted much from the ceremony, and was regarded as very extraordinary. Adj. Gen. McAlpin was up early and late, and was seen in all parts of the camp, giving personal attention to all sorts of minor details, and doing detective work. If anything goes wrong anywhere the offending party hears of it in short order. One matter should be brought to Gen. McAlpin's attention, and that is, the lack of military courtesy shown by several of the non-commissioned officers detailed to State headquarters from several regiments. These men frequently passed officers without saluting or any sort of recognition, and in many ways seemed to indicate that they considered themselves "above all that." Detail to State headquarters does not, however, relieve N. C. O. of all responsibility in this respect, and they would do well to take Trumpeter Allen, who is detailed as orderly to Gen. McLewee, as a model.

There was no disorder whatever in camp at night, but the camp was far from being quiet. "Lights out" no longer means anything at Peekskill, as the electric lights light up the camp brilliantly all night long, and render "Tape" an unnecessary farce. Consequently the men remain in the company streets very late, and "perfect quiet" does not prevail. It is not intended, however, to criticize this seeming infraction of regulations, as no harm whatever can possibly result from it.

The camp, as usual, has been faultlessly policed by the 7th, and has been neater and handsomer than even in previous years. Grass between the tents, which has sometimes been an eyesore to the men, and, under suspicion, as a lurking place for germs, by the surgeons, has been this year put in excellent condition, and the company streets refaced with gravel.

One feature worthy of note has been the excellent work of the Hospital Corps, under Surg. Stimson and Hosp. Steward Linton, who have been assiduously drilling the corps the entire week. On several occasions the corps amply demonstrated its thoroughness in practical work, and gave evidence that it was not merely a "parade corps."

## MICHIGAN.

The Michigan National Guard mourns the loss of Q. M. G. George M. Devlin, who died at his residence, in Jackson, Mich., on June 21, of Bright's disease. While a student at Oberlin College, he enlisted in one of the Ohio regiments on a three months' term, and served at Harper's Ferry in 1862. Afterwards, while Sergeant in the 10th Ohio Cavalry, he was captured at Atlanta, Ga., and imprisoned at Augusta, whence he was transferred to Macon, Ga. Securing his release, he unfortunately was recaptured, and confined in Andersonville prison until the war ended. While languishing in these prisons, he contracted the disease which eventually ended his life. His connection with the militia dates from 1881, when he was appointed Adjutant of the 1st Regt., M. S. T., afterwards serving as Aide upon the staff of Gov. Alger, and Q. M. General under Govs. Alger, Luce and Rich. There are several applicants already in the field for the quartermaster generalship, all with strong claims for the office. Col. J. Sumner Rogers, at present Superintendent of the Orchard Lake Academy, is a favorite. If Col. Rogers is successful in securing the position, the Michigan N. G. will acquire a strict disciplinarian, who will have the confidence and respect of the whole brigade, and who will strive conscientiously to perfect the efficiency of the military forces of the State.

The Detroit Light Infantry celebrated their 18th anniversary on June 19, as usual, with a parade at 5 o'clock P. M. The turnout was larger than heretofore, 115 active members and 33 veteran members taking part, and their drill surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine. The active members formed a battalion of four companies for the occasion. Their appearance in white shakos and epaulettes, uniforms, with white leggings, together with the excellent execution of the various movements, elicited constant applause throughout the line of march. Next day the annual picnic was held on Sugar Island, but owing to disagreeable weather the athletic programme was not completed.

Although not official, it is quite certain that the Naval Brigade will have their outing in July. They expect to leave their respective stations, Detroit and Saginaw, July 13, either by rail or boat, for Mackinac Island, where the Michigan will be placed at their disposal for 10 days. As the Michigan will only accommodate a limited number, it is the intention to use the barracks recently occupied by two companies of the 19th Infantry, U. S. A., for quarters, and take their daily cruises, during which times the regular crew will be dispensed with, as far as practicable.

## NEW JERSEY.

In the 1st Troop the following promotions have taken place: Sergeants, Corlandt Parker, Jr., Charles D. Halsey, Wallace M. Scudder, Ward Campbell, John W. Tillard; Corporals, George B. Jenkinson, Jr., Fred W. Stevens, R. W. Whittingham, Charles W. Knapp. Dudley Farrand was elected treasurer of the troop, and Charles W. Parker recording secretary. Gatling Gun Co. A last week elected these officers: Sergeants, Howard A. Nickerson, Harry L. Harrison, C. L. Sleight and L. H. Wickware; Q. M. Sergeant, D. L. Pierson; Corporals, W. R. Busher, L. A. Russell and F. Childster.

The 4th Regt., Col. Abernethy, will assemble in its armory at 12:30 P. M. July 13, in full uniform, to proceed via the Pennsylvania R. R., for a tour of camp service at Sea Girt. The camp has been designated "Camp Werts." Lieut. M. W. Rowell, U. S. A., will impart instruction in military courtesy and guard duty. Rifle practice will be held during the encampment. The gun detachment, under Lieut. A. J. Crile, will fire the opening salute.

Recent appointments in the 4th Regt. are as follows: Surgeon, W. J. Parker; Assistant Surgeon, R. Inglis; Quartermaster, Benj. F. Moore, Jr.; Lieutenant, J. T. Pringle, commandant of Gun Detachment; Lieutenant, H. H. Bowley, Battalion Adjutant. Recent promotions are: Captain and Q. M., A. H. Graf; 1st Lieutenant, P. S. Hulsiser; 2d Lieutenant, F. H. Cole and Geo. G. Rhoderick; Q. M. Sergeant, A. Scott; Comp. Sergeant, J. P. Dickson; 1st Sergeant, H. S. Culver; Sergeants, S. Shuley, Wm. F. Townsend, A. M. Watkins and E. J. Jones; Corporals, P. G. Andrews, W. H. Buckland, A. W. Van Zee, A. Ziegler, W. W. Varick, H. A. King, C. McSwenney and F. C. Lyons.

Capt. J. H. McMahon, Co. K, 1st Regt., N. G. N. J., aided by 2d Lieut. C. Albert Gasser, is forming a bicycle corps of 60 men, the list being nearly complete. The company will be detailed and drill under cycle infantry tactics of Brig. Gen. Ordway.

In the 1st Regt. Lieut. C. A. Reilly and 2d Lieut. C. A. Gasser, recently promoted, have been commissioned. Maj. Gen. Plume, commandant of division, has returned from the West, and assumed command.

## VERMONT.

The annual competition in rifle shooting and drill between teams selected from the Vermont National Guard and the University of Vermont took place Saturday, June 22, at Fort Ethan Allen. The rifle competition was won by the National Guard team by 115 points. The distances shot over were 200, 300 and 500 yards. This was followed by the drill, each team consisting of 19 men. The drill contest was won by the University team, but the National Guardsmen's lead at rifle practice was greater than the University's

boys' lead at drill, and the cup offered was accordingly awarded to the Guardsmen. The judges were: Adj. Gen. T. S. Peck, Col. G. H. Bond, 1st Regt., V. N. G., and Col. H. R. Chamberlain, of the Governor's staff. Gov. Woodbury presented the cup to the winning team and the medals to the three men of the State team having the highest averages. These were: Private G. A. Tilden, Co. F, Northfield; Corp. F. R. Ryle, Co. H, Montpelier, and Private L. J. Parker, Co. F, Northfield. Private Tilden made the highest score, averaging nearly 80 per cent. The cup is to be competed for until won three times by any one team, each team holding it one year. This competition was instituted last year for the purpose of raising the standard of drill and rifle practice, and the result of this year's work shows that the undertaking has been eminently successful. The Burlington "Free Press and Times," referring to the competition and drill, says: "The drill of the National Guard of Vermont just ended at Fort Ethan Allen, was the most instructive ever held in the State, and is the result of careful attention given by the members of the 14 companies at the June drill held in the several towns represented. Q. M. Gen. W. H. Gilmore and Capt. Herbert K. Tuthery, 1st U. S. Cav. Asst. Insp. Gen., were present at the meetings and the latter drilled and inspected each company. The members of the National Guard undoubtedly appreciate Capt. Tuthery's untiring work, and interest in their welfare, all of which has tended materially to give them their present enviable standing. It certainly was a fortunate day for the Vermont soldier boys when this talented officer of the U. S. Army was assigned to duty with them."

## NAVAL MILITIA.

MASSACHUSETTS.—It is hoped that the new blue uniform, similar to that in the regular service, for which measures were taken some time ago, will be issued before the tour of duty on the ships. More attention will be paid this year to what the men wear, so that shoes and underclothing will be suitable to the needs of the service. It is thought that a little care in this particular will add greatly to the comfort and general sanitary condition of the men.

## NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

1st Sergt. J. S. Adair, of Co. C, 12th N. Y., has been appointed a battalion sergeant major.

The new armory of Squadron A, of N. Y., at 94th St. and Madison Ave., has been accepted by the Armory Board, and the squadron is now in possession thereof.

A new company will be mustered into the 8th N. Y. in a few days. The muster rolls have been sent forward and approved by Gen. Fitzgerald. The new company numbers 46 men, and Lieut. J. S. Mason will be elected captain.

The staff of Gov. Morton, of New York, have given orders to Messrs. Ridabock & Co., 141 Grand St., New York, the military goods furnishers, for the new Army forage cap. The officers at post headquarters at camp have also given similar orders.

The total amount expended for subsistence in connection with the riot duty, in which the 1st and 2d N. Y. Brigades participated in in Brooklyn last winter, is put at a little over \$35,000. It took less money to feed Troop A than any organization on the ground, the cost per man per day being 34 cents.

The 47th N. Y., Col. Eddy, will relieve the 7th at the State Camp this afternoon (June 29). With the 47th Regt. will be the 1st Provisional Battalion, composed of the 14th, 15th, 16th and 28th Separate Cos. commanded by Capt. Remmer. The 47th has been supplied with Army campaign hats at its own expense.

Because Adj. Gen. McAlpin, of N. Y., would not excuse the 15th Separate Co., of Poughkeepsie, from attending camp this season, Lieuts. F. Eastmead and J. K. Sague have resigned. The company was on duty at camp in 1893 and 1894, and it is claimed another tour this year will cause many of the men to lose their positions, as they cannot get away from their business.

An excursion to the State Camp of New York has been arranged for during the tour of the 12th N. Y., whereby the relatives and friends of the members of that command can visit them under the most favorable circumstances. The steamer Bay Queen has been chartered by the members of Co. D for Tuesday, July 16, and will leave West 34th St. at 10 A. M., and West 129th St. at 10:30 A. M.

Lieut. Clark, late editor of the "American Guard Gazette," and Adj. Dowling, late president of the "Gazette" Association, request the journal to say that the inference drawn from information received by the Journal, that publication of the paper is to be discontinued, is entirely incorrect. Lieut. A. C. Clayton has been elected editor, in place of Lieut. Clark, resigned; Comy, J. Kennedy Tod, president, and Corp. E. D. Graf, secretary of the association.

Adj. Gen. Graham, of Connecticut, announces that Brig. Gen. George Haven, commanding brigade, Connecticut National Guard, is ordered to assemble his command, with the exception of Division Naval Militia, at the State military rendezvous, Niantic, Conn., on Monday, Aug. 12, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., for six days' camp duty. No organization will be allowed in camp prior to that date. A review by the Governor will be held on Aug. 16.

Col. Greene, 1st N. Y., directs the regiment to parade in fatigue uniform, campaign hats, Merriam packs, overcoats rolled thereon, and one day's rations, to proceed to the camp of instruction, near Peekskill, for a tour of duty on Saturday, July 6, 1895. Assembly at 12:15 P. M. at the armory. The detail for guard will be as follows: Officer of the Day, Capt. John Whittle; Officers of the Guard, Lieuts. Charles S. Clark and M. Lichtenstein; three Sergeants, five Corporals and 49 Privates. Assembly for guard mounting will be sounded at 11:45 o'clock A. M.

According to advices from Quebec, June 19, the decision recently arrived at by the Militia Department at Ottawa to reduce the strength of the Royal Canadian Artillery has caused great dissatisfaction, and it is stated, it is impossible to predict what the effect of this decision will be in the future, but when the orders were given to the men that the artillery was to be reduced by 70 men, and those wishing to get their discharge were to apply for it immediately, more than 100 non-commissioned officers and men sent in their application. Only 70 were told off, and the others have to remain until their time expires.

At a recent meeting of the officers of the 4th Battalion, of Louisiana, a trip to Lookout Mountain and the plans for the presentation of a military play at one of the theaters early in the fall were matters which came up for consideration. Reports made to the board regarding the trip showed that a large number of the members of the command were ready and eager to be off for the mountains. Special rates have been secured, the camp ground selected, and, in fact, all arrangements that are necessary so far have been completed. A committee of three officers was appointed to look into the matter of securing a first-class military play.

The 1st Battery N. Y., Capt. Wendel, has lost the services of Lieut. C. F. Engleman, who has resigned, to take effect some months later. Meanwhile the Lieutenant has been relieved from duty at his own request. He says he has a great regard for the 1st Battery, and leaves it with regret, but for its good. It is rumored Lieut. Engleman will be assigned to duty with the 2d Battery, but Capt. Wilson, when asked as to this, stated he knew nothing about it. He spoke very highly of Lieut. Engleman and his ability, and from his conversation it was inferred the Lieutenant would be heartily welcomed as an assistant to Capt. Wilson.

The members of the new cavalry troop organized for the 2d Brigade of New York, will have to wait a little longer before they can be mustered in, as the funds at present available are not sufficient to warrant the large expenditure needed, as a cavalry troop is an expensive organization. Adj. Gen. McAlpin, when seen by a committee from the troop, is reported to have said: "I am with you heart and soul, but, unfortunately, we have no money to equip a troop at the present time. I do not see what we can do until fall anyway. Keep your men together until that time and we will do the best possible." Some of the committee were desirous of having the troop mustered in, the members to purchase their own uniforms, but this proposition was very properly refused by the Adjutant General, who was of opinion that if an organization was worth mustering in, it should be supplied its uniforms, etc., by the State.



## COMING EVENTS.

July 1.—Opening of Wisconsin N. G. Camp at Camp Douglas, Wis.  
 July 3 to 13.—Camp of Alabama State troops at Mobile.  
 July 13 to 20.—Camp of 4th N. J. at Sea Girt.  
 July 16.—Camp of 1st Corps of Cadets, Massachusetts, at Hingham.  
 July 16.—Excursion to State Camp, N. Y., under auspices of Co. D, 12th N. Y.  
 July 22 to 27.—March of 13th Prov. Battalion, N. Y.  
 July 20.—Instruction of N. Y. Naval Militia on annual cruise.  
 July 20 to 27.—Camp of 3d Brigade, Penn. N. G., at Mount Gretna.  
 July 20 to 27.—Camp of 1st Brigade, Pennsylvania N. G., at Sasnotoga.  
 July 20 to 27.—Camp of 1st N. J. and 1st Troop at Sea Girt.  
 July 27 to Aug. 3.—Camp of 2d N. J. and Gatling Co. A at Sea Girt.  
 July 29.—Sixth annual cruise of the Massachusetts Naval Brigade.  
 Aug. 3 to 10.—Camp of 3d Brigade, Pennsylvania, N. G., at Glencairn, near Pittsburgh.  
 Aug. 4.—Opening of Brigade Camp of W. Va. National Guard at Parkersburg, W. Va.  
 Aug. 5 to 10.—March out of 65th Regt., N. Y.  
 Aug. 7.—Camp of Michigan State troops at Island Lake.  
 Aug. 12 to 16.—Encampment of Vermont National Guard at Fairlee.  
 Aug. 12 to 17.—Camp of Connecticut N. G., at Niantic.  
 Aug. 19.—March out of 10th Battalion, N. Y.

## THE NEW DRILL AND GUARD MANUAL.

E. D. F. asks: (1) At inspection, where does the inspector grasp the piece to take it from the soldier; also how should the inspector hold the piece in passing it back after he has examined it? (2) Par. 328, Guard Manual says: "If the colors are on the stacks the salute will be made on crossing the color line, or on passing the colors." At what distance from the colors should the salute be rendered, or should a person uncover on passing through the line of stacks at the extreme flank of the regiment? (3) Should civilians who visit the camp be ordered to salute the colors? (4) Par. 490, Drill Regulations, states where the colors are kept, etc., but does not give a thorough explanation as to the form of military etiquette, or system, used by the color guard on receiving, and on parting with, the colors. Can you give the exact manner, commands given, etc., in use in the Army at present in regard to this matter? (5) Company is in line at a halt; command "Load" is given. At what instant, or when, should cartridge box be slipped to right hip and opened? Answer.—(1) For inspection the soldier stands at Port arms. The inspecting officer, therefore, would take the piece between the hands of the soldier, and so return it after inspecting that the soldier may receive it in the position of and resume the port arms. Par. 97, D. R. (2) The salute should be given in crossing the line of stacks, even though on the flank. (3) The provision as to saluting the colors is mandatory on officers and enlisted men. It is not a regulation that civilians can be expected to observe. (4) Par. 490, D. R., is as complete a description of the method of placing the colors in the charge of the color guard as can be given, except that it is customary for the commanding officer to in person take the colors from the rack and place them in the hands of the color bearers, and to receive them in person when returned again to his custody. (5) Par. 144, D. R., provides that the cartridge box is slipped to the hip and opened "at the preparatory command of 'Load'." This command would vary on different occasions. If in extended order, the preparatory command might be "fire by squad" (section, platoon or company). Par. 77, D. R., "load" assumes no preparatory command. Neither does it assume the division of the manual into motions. The time, therefore, when the cartridge box would be brought to the front is purely a matter of expediency, and not directed by the D. R. Rationally, the proper time would seem to be when the piece is in the left hand, muzzle lowered, and the right hand seeks the cartridge box for the purpose of taking the cartridge.

H. D. asks: If the battalion Adjutant "opens ranks" in forming the battalion for regimental parade. Answer.—He does not. D. R., Par. 736, provides for the formation of the battalion, and for the reception of the 1st Sergeant's reports only. Ranks are not opened until the regimental line is formed.

J. L. V. asks whether or not the order arms from a fix or unfix bayonet is executed by the numbers. According to the interpretation by Lieut. J. T. French, U. S. A., Par. 63, returning to the order from fix bayonet, the position at the end of the first motion is the same as from the carry; the second motion is the same as from the carry. Answer.—D. R., Par. 63, does not prescribe the order for the fix or unfix bayonets, divided into numbers. It does, however, provide that the piece passes from the left to right hand, in front of the center of the body. The second motion is the carrying of the piece with the right hand to the order, and simultaneously dropping the left hand to the side. There is no reason why an instructor should not in his discretion and for drill instruction, divide into two motions, the first motion concluding when the right hand grasps the piece.

L. C. G. asks: (1) Where is the proper place for the Corporal to march when going to take down the flag at retreat, in the center or on the left of his detachment? (2) Is a flag detail different from any other detail? (3) How do you construe Par. 390 and 391 of the Manual of Guard Duty? Answer.—(1) Par. 389, Manual of Guard Duty, prescribes a detail to "raise or lower" the flag. It directs how this detail is formed, and places the non-commissioned officer in the center. He would, therefore, march in this position whether going to or returning from the staff, and whether with the flag or not. (2) Only as to the above special provision for marching. (3) Let us know the particular point upon which you desire a construction of Par. 390, 391, Guard Manual.

SERGEANT MAJOR asks: (1) What is the disposition of the sergeant major in column of companies; also when in column of fours, and when does he take his positions? (2) When do you think the N. Y. Guard will be supplied with new guns? Answer.—(1) On the side of the guide and opposite and six paces from the rear of the column. — D. R., par. 255. He takes his position when the column is formed. (2) Not for some two years.

K. H. asks: Troops at post ordered out with side arms only; should officers carry swords drawn or in scabbard? (D. R., par. 495.) Answer.—The troops are practically not under arms, as the bayonet is in the scabbard. The officers' swords should therefore not be drawn.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. H. G.—For a Gatling gun drill manual, write to H. T. Reed, P. O. Box 647, Chicago, Ill.

R. J. C.—Make an affidavit as to your enlisting under an assumed name, and that when you re-enlist you wish to do so under your right; support your affidavit by any evidence you may be able to procure, and then ask your company commander to forward the papers, with favorable recommendation to the Adjutant General of the Army, through proper channels.

INQUIRER asks: If a man signs an application for membership in a National Guard company about to be mustered in, and shortly afterwards desires to withdraw it on account of business matters, and before his application is acted upon, can he be required to serve against his will or not? If not, has he the privilege of resigning if called to another State by business? Answer.—If he only signs an application for enlistment he can withdraw, and cannot be required to serve unless he is actually enlisted. If he should enlist and then remove to another State he would have to be dropped from the roll upon proper application.

## FORT NIobrARA, NEB.

The departure of Col. and Miss Townsend June 22 was signalized by proceedings rarely seen at a military post, but evincing in a most conclusive manner how sincere is the regret which prevails here.

In the forenoon, directly after inspection, Co. D, under

Lieut. Wallis O. Clark, with three color sergeants, preceded by the band, marched to the Colonel's quarters and received the colors, which have been so worthily in his keeping for nearly nine years. In addition to the national and regimental colors was a battle flag, which has been in the 12th Infantry since the war, and is inscribed with the names of all the battles in which the regiment has been engaged. When Col. Townsend joined in 1886 this flag, in tatters, was among the archives. Through his efforts it was restored by the Quartermaster General. The eagle and scroll, beautifully embroidered, were intact, and but little damaged. They were applied to new silk and the names of the battles newly embroidered. The original rosewood staff, surmounted by a massive brass eagle, carries this beautiful banner most proudly. It is believed that another such flag does not exist in the service, and the 12th Infantry is duly proud of it.

After the colors had been taken, the company was marched about the parade, saluted in turn by the other organizations in front of their respective barracks, and halted in front of the administration building, where the field music sounded "To the color," and the adjutant received them. In the afternoon Cos. E and G, the ones which had served longest at headquarters, marched to the Colonel's house and bade him good-bye, receiving a touching response and hearty handshake.

In the evening the officers and ladies met at the 12th Infantry Regimental Clubhouse, the grounds of which were set with tables and chairs, and decorated with Chinese lanterns. The band was stationed just outside, and rendered some of its choicest selections, favorites of the Colonel and his family. Each and every man outdid himself on this occasion, showing full well that his heart was in his music. About 9 o'clock the five companies stationed here marched to the club, and formed in front of their spokesmen announcing that they had come for a farewell to their commander. After the touching strains of "Auld Lang Syne" had died away, the Colonel, with broken voice, thanked his men for this tribute of their esteem, declared his pride in his command, and wished them all Godspeed. Three cheers were then called for "Our Colonel," and given most heartily, followed by "Long Live Col. Townsend," and then the command marched sorrowfully away.

This wholly spontaneous action on the part of the men was more gratifying than can be expressed. Glasses were then filled, and Maj. Gageby gave the toast "Our Guests," recalling the happy garrison life which has existed here, expressing sincere regret at the approaching departure, and voicing the hope for a speedy return to us either here, or at a more desirable post. Again the Colonel feelingly responded, telling of his happiness in the regiment, his sorrow at the breaking of such tender ties, and echoing the hope that the future might so shape itself that he could return. From that time on a sad sort of gayety prevailed. When the first alluring strains of "Auf Wiedersehen" quivered in the air, our younger gallants vied with each other in their efforts to secure a few last turns of that delightful waltz with Miss Townsend. Shortly before 11 the ambulance drove up, and the leave-taking began. Besides the hearty hand-clasp, there was for every one a look of tearful eye, a word of interest or sympathy, something which appealed to each as an individual, and left the feeling that for each was reserved a niche in memory's treasure house. As the soft notes of the ever thrilling and beautiful "Taps" floated on the still air, our friends were borne away into the starlit night. Had one of the stars so recently bestowed on others come to decorate the shoulders of our most worthy Colonel, this parting would have been tempered by the feeling that our loss was his gain. As it is, our keen regrets can only find comfort in the hope that it is not for good. In the belief that actions speak louder than words, however, there is no need to assure our Colonel and his daughter that "The best to sight they are still most fondly held in memory dear."

## SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Seldom if ever has there been a more beautiful Army wedding than that of Lieut. Barber, 2d Cav., and Miss Inez Smith, which occurred at San Antonio, Tex., on Tuesday evening of last week. The groom hailing from the famous eastern shore of Maryland, and one of the most popular young officers of his regiment, was attended by Lieut. William J. Glasgow, 1st Cav., as best friend, while the bride, the charming daughter of Col. and Mrs. Gilbert C. Smith, U. S. A., had as maid of honor her sister, Miss Emily Smith, and as bridesmaids Misses Anger Wallder, Hoskins and De Rudio, all daughters of well known Army officers. The ushers were Lieuts. Cole, 23d Inf.; Mauldin, 3d Art.; Martin, 18th Inf., and Smith, 2d Cav., brother of the bride.

The marriage ceremony was performed in the large amusement hall in the quadrangle of the department headquarters building, and no effort was spared to give the fullest effect to all that art and sentiment could suggest. The walls were literally covered with flags, guidons, sabres, cross-guns and laurel wreaths, while the ceiling was festooned with laurels and national bunting. The stage was turned into a huge bower of tropical foliage, the orchestra being almost completely hidden behind graceful palms and banana plants. In the center of the hall was an aisle marked by two rows of stacked arms, through which the bridal party marched to the music of Mendelssohn's famous strains. Entering from the rear of the hall, the brace of four officers in their full dress uniforms came first, followed by the bridesmaids dressed in white organdie over yellow, carrying bunches of white carnations tied with yellow ribbon. Then came the maid of honor, whose tall, lithe figure appeared to most graceful advantage in a gown of organdie over white silk, the modest purity of her gown being emphasized by a bunch of white carnations tied with white ribbon. The bride, demure and calm, a picture of bridal loveliness, coming last upon the arm of her father, was becomingly attired in an exquisite gown of white satin, with trimmings of hand-some Point d'Alecon lace. Her hair was dressed in a graceful, and covered as well the large bouquet of white roses in her hand. At the head of the hall the groom, accompanied by his best man, stood in waiting for the bride beneath an arch of laurels and yellow roses, where the ceremony of the Holy Catholic Church was impressively performed by Rev. Father Smith, S. J., of St. Mary's Church, San Antonio. At the meeting of the bridal couple Mendelssohn's march ceased and immediately began Schubert's serenade, which continued in softest melody throughout the ceremony. The bride's mother, Mrs. Gilbert C. Smith, while the marriage was being solemnized, stood near the bridal arch, gowned in magnificent white silk, trimmed with yellow velvet and steel and pearl passementerie, attended by her two sons, Will and Gilbert, who had also assisted her in the reception of the 300 guests present.

The wedding ceremony ended, the orchestra played Lohengrin's march, and a little later the hall was cleared for dancing, which lasted until supper was served at 11. Meanwhile large pots hanging from tripods had furnished refreshing champagne punch, and all in all the occasion was complete. The numerous presents were only to be seen at the bride's house, and were rich, beautiful and useful, coming as they did from a vast legion of friends of two of the most popular people in the Army, Col. and Mrs. Gilbert C. Smith.

## WEST POINT.

The routine of camp life, drills and guard duty during the day, hops and band concerts, alternately occupying the evenings, mark the cadet's life at present. The first class is drilled in cavalry tactics each morning, the new fourth class is put through the setting-up drills several times during the day. It is expected that the new cadets will leave their quarters in barracks and enter the encampment by the end of the present week.

On Thursday, June 27, the members of the first class will

visit the encampment of the 7th Regt. at Peekskill. The members of the first class of cadets are guests annually of the New York Regt.

The post is fast assuming the deserted aspect by which it is always characterized at midsummer. The quarters along the line are gradually being deserted. Professor and Mrs. Bass left for Bar Harbor on Friday. Lieut. Braden and Miss Florence Braden started for Saginaw, Mich., Monday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Carson will take their departure from the post in a few days. They will spend the summer months in Canada. Lieut. Carson will join at his new station, San Antonio, Tex., in the fall. Lieut. and Mrs. Barrette are spending the summer with Maj. and Mrs. J. A. Biddle at Detroit, Mich. Lieut. Biddle is at Grosses Isle, Mich. Lieut. and Mrs. Wilcox will spend a portion of the summer at Athens, Ga., and the remainder at Newport, R. I., as the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell.

Lieut. Frank De W. Ramsey, 9th Inf., and Rev. Henry W. Mizner paid short visits at the post on Saturday. Mrs. N. B. Switzer, Miss Switzer, Hon. John M. Wright, Miss Wright, Miss Speed, Mrs. Brookfield, whose son is a member of the first class, are among guests registered at the hotel at the post.

Bvt. Col. G. W. Foster, retired, is at Cranston; Col. Andrew S. Burt, 25th Inf., whose son is a member of the first class; Mrs. J. R. Lewis, whose son is a member of the first class, are among other cadets' relatives who are spending the summer in the vicinity.

Lieut. David S. Stanley, 22d Inf.; Lieut. Hugh D. Winslow, 9th Inf.; Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and Miss Julia Wheeler have been among very recent visitors.

## FORT ROBINSON, NEB.

Lieut. Gen. Schofield, on his arrival here June 11, was met at the depot by Col. Biddle and staff and two troops of the 9th Cav., K and C, under command of Capt. M. B. Hughes and C. W. Taylor. As the command "Front" was given the General alighted from his car, followed by Gen. Cuyler and their respective staffs and the ladies of the party. The ladies were escorted to carriages in waiting, the gentlemen mounting cavalry horses which were in readiness, the General mounting a coal black charger named "Mille," and owned by Capt. E. D. Dimmick. A review had been ordered for 9:15 A. M., and when the Lieutenant General arrived on the ground he was received by the usual salute, fired under the direction of Lieut. C. J. Stevens, 9th Cav. After the regiment, under command of Col. Biddle, had passed in review, an informal reception was held at the quarters of Lieut. Grote Hutchison. Meanwhile the troops had changed from full dress to fatigue, to pass in review a second time. Everything was included in this review: The wagon train and pack mules, in command of 1st Lieut. E. F. Ladd, Post Q. M.; the gun detachment, in command of Lieut. Hutchison; the signal detachment, commanded by 1st Lieut. James A. Swift, acting signal officer. Col. Biddle then put the regiment through a number of movements in the cavalry drill regulations and formed it for battle, the whole command opening first by volley and then at will. The command "Cease firing" was sounded, the regiment assembled and dismissed. The maneuvers were followed by a reception at the 9th Cavalry Club, where refreshments were served, and the officers in full dress uniform, accompanied by their wives, called and paid their respects to the visiting party, the occasion being enlivened by choice selections by the band. The precision and dispatch with which everything was conducted is shown by the fact that the Lieutenant General had a couple of hours to spare for sociability, and was able to leave for Fort D. A. Russell at 3:15 P. M. the same day.

## FORT RILEY, KAN.

Lieut. and Mrs. Scott arrived home from Leavenworth and Kansas City on Monday, June 24.

Mr. Percy Arnold, who has been attending Yale, arrived home on Friday, June 21. Mr. Sydney Taylor, of Princeton, is also home. Miss Belcher, of Garrison, N. Y., and Mrs. Osborne, wife of Lieut. W. H. Osborne, of Fort Grant, are the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Foltz. Miss Myra Harrison, of Greenville, Mo., is a guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Harrison. Lieut. and Mrs. MacDonald arrived at Riley on Tuesday, and stopped with Lieut. and Mrs. Rivers while arranging their own quarters. Lieut. Meyer left Friday to attend the wedding of Miss Sanno and Lieut. Horabrook, in Denver. Mrs. Frank W. Gerard, of Derby, Conn., is a guest of Maj. and Mrs. Turill.

An informal hop was held on Friday evening. Maj. and Mrs. Randolph gave a hop supper, at which were present Mrs. Slocom, Mrs. Hoyle, Mrs. Harrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Hinds, Lieut. and Mrs. Schumm, Miss Streeter, of Junction City; Misses Knox, Barry, Howell and Woolsey, Lieut. Whitman, Arnold, Landers, Lyon, Adams, Hearn, Anderson, Leary, Messrs. Trautrich, Percy Arnold, Grimes Voss and Dr. Quinton. Supper was served on the roomy porch, which was lighted by Chinese lanterns, and made comfortable with chairs and cushions.

Capt. and Mrs. Miller gave a hop supper for the 1st Cavalry, at which were Dr. and Mrs. Raymond, Maj. and Mrs. Rafferty, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis, Maj. Vele, Capt. Ward, Chaplain Barry, Lieut. and Mrs. Horn, Lieut. and Mrs. Scott, Lieut. and Mrs. MacDonald, Lieut. and Mrs. Foltz, Capt. and Mrs. Wainwright, Capt. and Mrs. Knox, Mrs. Osborne, Lieut. and Mrs. Rivers.

The band serenaded the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Foltz on Tuesday evening. Mrs. Lewis gave a dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Wainwright on Wednesday. Mrs. Miller gave a porch party on Saturday night.

## FORT BLISS, TEX.

Mr. Stockton, a college friend of Mr. Donald Taylor, son of Dr. Blair Taylor, is visiting here for the benefit of his health, and is a guest of Dr. Taylor.

Lieut. William Glasgow, 1st Cav., passed through El Paso last week en route to San Antonio, where he goes to assume the duties of Aide-de-camp to Gen. Bliss.

Capt. and Mrs. Davis, 15th Inf., who are visiting Mr. Juan Hart, Mrs. Davis' brother in Juarez, Mexico, our star city just across the river, returned Sunday, the 18th inst., from a very pleasant trip to the city of Mexico.

Lieut. Henry Barber, 1st Cav., stationed at Fort Bayard, N. Mex., spent a few hours in El Paso last week en route to San Antonio, where he went to be married to Miss Inez Gilbert Smith, oldest daughter of Maj. Gilbert Smith, Q. M. Dept. The wedding took place on the 18th inst.

Capt. George Rubien has just returned from a short trip to Pecos City, Tex., where he went to inspect stone to be used in the construction of the new storehouse for forage the contract for the building of which was let last week to Mr. John Terry. The repairs on the quartermaster's commissary storehouses will be soon completed.

Lieut. Harrison Price, 24th Inf., is visiting in El Paso. Capt. William Wood returned Sunday from San Antonio where he has been attending court.

## NEWPORT, R. I.

The Newport season is fairly started. The Ocean House opened under the popular management of Warren Leland on Wednesday, June 19. The Homoeopathic Society of the United States held their convention here. Many of the gentlemen have engaged rooms at the Ocean House, which will be their headquarters. Mrs. Gen. U. S. Grant will spend the summer at this popular hotel also. Gen. Schofield and family and Gen. Miles and family will spend two weeks each during July. Among those who have reported at the Caslon are Lieuts. W. S. Rogers, U. S. N.; C. H. Harlow, U. S. N.; Frank W. Kellogg, U. S. N.; Houston Eldridge, U. S. N.; Herbert Winslow, U. S. N.; R. M. Berry, U. S. N.; Lieut. W. McCarty Little, U. S. N., retired, will be in the command, and it is understood he will accept the same. R. I. is to be congratulated upon securing a valuable an officer. I would suggest Ensign Frank Williams would be an excellent appointment to the staff.



## SMALL ARMS FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

There has been considerable talk of late concerning the relative efficiency of the new service small arms. Army and Naval experts have been comparing the Kräg-Jorgensen and Lee rifles, and have been picking flaws in each of them. It is claimed by the former officers that had the Lee gun been superior to the Kräg-Jorgensen it would have been recommended for adoption in the Army service by the Board which conducted the competitive test of small arms. Naval experts, however, say that since the adoption of the Kräg-Jorgensen by the Army, certain improvements have been made in the Lee weapon, which makes it much the better piece. The caliber of the Navy small arm is especially what Army officers criticize. Leaving out their objections, however, it would undoubtedly have been better for the two services, had the same caliber been adopted for both types of arms. The Army officers, however, say that the Navy caliber—0.236—is altogether too small to be efficient. In confirmation of their belief, they point to this report concerning the Lee-Metford rifle in use in the English service, contained in a letter addressed to the "United Service Gazette" of London as follows: "A good deal of doubt has been felt amongst military men as to the efficiency of the small bore bullet, now the regulation projectile, used with cordite powder, in the present arm for British troops—viz., the Lee-Metford rifle. It has been stated by those whose experience in the Sudan gives them authority for making the statement that these 'pencil' bullets would be ineffectual to break the rush of the Arabs on our line or square. As bearing on the subject, I would mention that I have this day had a letter from my son in the Swat Valley, who was engaged with his regiment in the fighting of April 3 at the Malakand Pass, and of the 4th att Khar. He says he has just seen in one of our field hospitals a Swati who has been wounded at Khar, and had no less than six of the Lee-Metford rifle bullets through him. One passed through his ankle, one through his knee, three through his body on one side, and the sixth, striking him in the back of his neck, had passed through the whole length of his tongue, coming out at its tip and carrying away the two upper front teeth. In spite of these six bullet wounds, the man was so little the worse that he 'was getting on all right,' and only came voluntarily for treatment 'because his neck felt rather stiff.' His knee was not so, in spite of having been perforated by a bullet, and he was able to walk about, though one ankle had also been so perforated. Let any qualified officer, combatant or medical, say what would have been the result had this Swati been hit by bullets from a Martini or Snider. This immunity from disablement to an enemy means the greater danger and loss to our own men when withstanding a charge or rush."

As to this Capt. Sampson, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, says:

"The small caliber of bullet for use in the Navy small arms was only adopted after exhaustive consideration. A small caliber bullet traveling at a high velocity and rotating rapidly, has a frightful effect upon a man if it strikes him. Experiments, which have been made with bullets of this description, show that bones are mashed into jelly upon being struck. Numerous advantages result from the selection of the 0.236 caliber, among which may be mentioned higher velocities, longer range, flatter trajectories and ability to carry more ammunition for the same weight."

The statement that the Commissioners to select a small arm for the New York National Guard are likely to choose the Kräg-Jorgensen, is manifestly incorrect. The law authorizing their appointment expressly limits their choice to an American one. This fact is an indication of public sentiment, which we have always believed that it was wise to consider, so far as it was possible to do so with proper regard to other considerations that should be controlling. The Board of Naval Experts found no difficulty in choosing from the list of American inventions, and it is much more possible to secure unity of action on this line than any other. As it is, we have a confusion of caliber and arms that should not exist. The Army have one weapon, the Navy another, and it is not impossible that the National Guard may have still a third. There is no such thing as an ideal arm. Count de Montbreson, who contributes to the "Revue du Cercle Militaire" an article on small arms, establishes the following co-efficients for establishing superiority: Barrel, sighting and rifling, 15; breech mechanism, 10; magazine mechanism, 5; stock and bayonet, 3; form and weight of cartridge, 5; muzzle velocity, 20. Under the first head the Dutch, Rumanian and Italian rifles take the lead 270 points, the Lee-Metford following with 240. The Lee-Metford has second place in magazine mechanism. Eighty points to eighty-five for the Swiss rifle. Under the head of character of cartridge, the Lee-Metford stands the highest with ninety points, no other rifle approaching within fifteen points of it. The first qualification is that of initial velocity, and here the Lee-Metford, with the German, French, Austrian, Turkish and Argentine rifles, is on the highest level (290 points). It will be observed that the only arms, which do not possess high qualities, according to this authority, are the Austrian carbine, and the Belgian, Danish, Spanish, and Swedish rifles. The best head mechanism is that of the French Cavalry carbine, model 1890, the Lee-Metford being in this respect ranked low in the scale. The general level of most rifles in the matter of stock and bayonet gives them thirty-nine points, but the French Lebel has forty-five, and the Russian "three-line" rifle, and the Swiss rifle and carbine rise to forty-eight. The following are the order and points which he gives to the various weapons: 1. Dutch, Rumanian and Italian, 934; 2. Spanish, 914; 3. Russian, 833; 4. French Cavalry carbine, 824; 5. Turkish and Argentine, 819; 6. English, 809; 7. French, 805; 8. Swiss Cavalry carbine, 783; 9. Swiss, 773; 10. Austrian, 769; 11. Austrian Cavalry carbine, 759; 12. German, 754; 13. Belgian, 744; 14. Danish, 724; 15. Swedish, 700.

It will be observed that the Danish arm, of which our new Army gun is a modification, is put next to the bottom of this list, which is another illustration of the saying that doctors will disagree.

## SHIPS TO BE PLACED IN COMMISSION.

The Navy Department is now actively engaged in making preparations for placing the Maine, Texas and Lancaster in commission about Aug. 1. Adml. Ramsay, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, is busily engaged in the preparation of details of officers and men to these vessels. It has been decided to order Capt. Theodore F. Kane, at present on waiting orders, to command the Maine, Lieut. Comdr. Adolph Marx, as her Executive, and Lieut. Charles P. Perkins as navigator. The Lancaster will be commanded by Capt. William Bainbridge, and his Executive and navigator will be Lieut. N. A. Niles and Lieut. John Hubbard, respectively. The

only detail absolutely decided upon for the Texas is that of her commanding officer, and Capt. Mortimer L. Johnson is the officer fortunate enough to secure this billet. The Texas and Maine will remain on the North Atlantic Station for some time, unless there should be a change in the present determination of the Department. The suggestion has been made that, as the Maine is a flagship, she may take the place of the New York as the Admiral's headquarters, but this is regarded as being extremely doubtful. Adml. Bunce is very well satisfied with the New York, and will in all probability hoist his flag on that vessel when she returns from Kiel. The Lancaster will be used as a training ship for gunners, and it is due to Capt. Hoff's ability as an instructor in this line as much as anything else, that he was selected to command this ship. The Lancaster has a battery of type guns from 6 inches down, and is also fitted with searchlights and signal apparatus, instructions in which will be given to the men detailed to her. It is expected that she will be able to accommodate about 400 men beside her regular crew. These men will undergo a complete course in gunnery, and after the completion of their tuition they will be assigned to duty on board vessels of the Navy as gunners and petty officers. Capt. Hoff expects to be able to turn out 100 of these men as practical gunners every year. The regular crew for this vessel will be made up of twenty-years' men now on duty on board the receiving ships. The permanent headquarters of the vessel will be at New York, but during the summer she will probably be stationed at Newport, and in winter in southern waters.

Admirable as the plan is in every respect, the authorities will not detail Naval officers to be chiefs of staff for other squadrons of the Navy besides the North Atlantic. This is the decision of the Department, according to Adml. Ramsay. The matter, the Admiral further said, had not been given a moment's consideration. There is no doubt whatever that a chief of staff is of great value to a commander in chief of a squadron, and that he relieves the commanding officer of a flagship of considerable work. The detail of Comdr. Schouler to duty with Adml. Bunce is regarded as a most enterprising move, and it is to be regretted that further details of this character will not be made. It is possible, in view of the orders to Comdr. Schouler, that other commanders in chief will make applications for chiefs of staff. In case this should be done, naval officers generally are hoping that the Secretary will approve the applications.

Chief Engr. Absalom Kirby and Chief Engr. Albert W. Morley will be assigned to duty as the principal engineer officers of the Texas and Maine, respectively. The remainder of the details of engineer officers to these vessels, like those of the line, has not yet been settled upon.

## THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO AMERICAN VESSELS.

Emperor William, wearing the uniform of a German Admiral, June 23, visited the warship New York, the flagship of the American squadron at Kiel. He was accompanied by Adml. Knorr, Chief of the Baltic Sea (Kiel) Naval Station. As his Majesty boarded the vessel at 1:15 o'clock P. M., the crew manned the rails and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. At the same time the German imperial standard was broken out at the mainmast-head. Adml. Kirkland and all the officers of the ship received the Emperor on the quarter deck. All the officers were presented. His Majesty inspected the ship thoroughly, but was particularly interested in the revolving turrets, gun mechanism, torpedo tubes, and the officer's and men's quarters. He commented favorably upon all he saw. After the inspection refreshments were served in the cabin. Emperor William had an extended talk with Adml. Kirkland at the Kiel banquet, highly complimenting the American ships and making inquiries about them generally.

The Emperor presented to Adml. Kirkland an exquisite gold snuff box studded with diamonds, the gems forming a frame to a portrait in enamel of his Majesty. The Emperor left the ship at 2:30 o'clock, all the American crews manning their rails and firing a twenty-one-gun salute as he departed.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Secretary of the United States Navy, said in the course of an interview with a representative of the United Press, in regard to the Kiel celebration: "I have heard upon all sides that the American ships made the best impression, so far as the appearance of the ships is concerned. The consensus of opinion is that the New York is the best of her class, having a heavier armament and being faster and more economical in the consumption of coal. In the opinion of the German experts she out-classed the British cruiser Blenheim and her sister ship, the Blake. Everybody declared, however, that the San Francisco was the most elaborately furnished and the best officered ship of any of her class, though the Columbia was perhaps the most admired. But no other vessel of her class was present. I went on board the Italian battleship Sardegna. She is a wonderful ship, and probably the most powerful vessel in the world. The foreign officers were very polite, and assumed to show everybody their ships, but the Americans displayed a degree of openness in showing everything which none of the others equalled."

On Wednesday, June 26, Adml. Kirkland and the officers of the New York entertained the Emperor at dinner. In addition to his Majesty, Prince Henry of Prussia, Admls. von Knorr, Koester, Valois, Senden, Plueddeman and Capts. Evans, Sumner, Shepard and O'Neill were present. The arrival of Emperor William and his party on board was the signal for vociferous cheering for the Princess and the Emperor. Adml. Kirkland toasted his Majesty, and in so doing thanked him for the reception accorded to the United States warships at Kiel. In reply the Emperor requested Adml. Kirkland to convey his thanks to President Cleveland for sending the United States squadron to take part in the celebration in honor of the opening of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, and expressed himself as being highly gratified at the fact that the Americans were pleased with their visit. The Emperor concluded his remarks by calling for cheers for President Cleveland.

## NEW AMERICAN LINER ST. LOUIS.

Mr. W. H. Cramp, who is now in Europe, in a recent interview, said, he desired to correct the impression which, though the facts were well known in America, had obtained to a great extent abroad, that the St. Louis was built as a record breaker. This he said, was not true. There had been no intention to compete with such ships as the Lucania and Campania, and any engineer examining her would soon see that, though her engines were of the best possible workmanship and material, her boilers and machinery were not made for speed. The crack Cunard ships were of double the horse power of the St. Louis, but they had nothing like her cargo space. When the Cramp Company had relinquished the plan of building five vessels and decided upon the con-

struction of two steady-going liners available for cargo, as well as for passengers, it was merely intended to equal the Paris and the New York. He said he did not expect that the St. Louis would exceed twenty knots at her best, but he believed she would prove as good in winter as in summer. At the same time, the St. Louis has made a sensation in England, and excites well founded apprehension of American competition for the commerce of the ocean. Among those who witnessed the incoming of the St. Louis and her departure from Southampton were several reporters sent by the Liverpool newspapers. The dominating feeling among them appeared to be one of astonishment that such a magnificent vessel could possibly have been turned out complete from an American shipyard. The St. Louis is remarkable, among other things, for the fact that she carries the first complete organ ever put into an ocean steamer.

The Southampton correspondent of the New York "Tribune" says: "The arrival of the new American liner St. Louis has been a great event in this enterprising, ambitious town, jealous of the commercial prestige of Liverpool. The time of the ship was a disappointment to thoughtless and reckless calculators, who unreasonably insisted upon having all records broken by a new ship on her maiden voyage. The engineers understood their business and had a proper sense of responsibility to their employers. They kept the twin engines down to eighty revolutions, when the machinery was capable of running at ninety-five a minute. The speed in this way was reduced to an average of 18.1-3 knots per hour, with 443 knots as the highest daily run. The time was slow, but the voyage was described by every one as delightful. The steadiness of the ship in a beam sea was remarkable. There was very little seasickness among the passengers, and the dining cabin was crowded at every meal. That is a practical way of demonstrating the success of the voyage. The vibration of the machinery was hardly perceptible on deck or in the cabins. The passengers were of one mind in declaring that Mr. Griscom's prediction that the St. Louis would be a record-breaker so far as comfort was concerned had been fulfilled. The St. Louis will undoubtedly prove a faster ship than either the Paris or the New York, but there is no expectation that she will rival the Campania and Lucania as record-breakers. In order to do that her tonnage would have to be greatly increased, the horse power of her engines run up at least 10,000, and her daily coal consumption enlarged by 200 tons."

## ORDNANCE NOTES.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department for the construction of a section of the side of a ship to be tested at the Indian Head Proving Ground. The structure will be built at Norfolk, and will cost in the neighborhood of \$4,000. Upon the arrival of the structure at the Proving Ground, the 14-inch armor plate, representing a group of armor for the side of the battleship Iowa, will be fitted to it, and it will then be fired at with the 12-inch and 13-inch guns. The results of this test will be of value in connection with the prospective battleships.

To the list of large caliber (12 centimeter) rapid fire guns, now undergoing test at Sandy Hook by the Government, is soon to be added a 4-inch Driggs-Schroeder gun. The guns now being tested are the Canet, Schneider, Armstrong and Seabury. The original number of these guns was five, but the bursting of the Hotchkiss 4.724-inch gun, resulting in the death of Lieut. Fremont P. Peck, of the Ordnance Department, has prevented further test of that gun. The selection of a gun of this class, therefore, will be reduced to the Canet, Schneider, Armstrong, Seabury, and Driggs-Schroeder. The two latter are of American design and manufacture.

An interesting series of shell experiments were inaugurated during the past week at the Indian Head Proving Ground. A number of Driggs-Schroeder six pound shells, some supplied with percussion fuses, were fired at one, two and three-inch armor plates. It was found that in the case of the projectiles not fitted with fuses that they were exploded by the heat generated by their passage through the armor plate, and acted as successfully as those supplied with the fuse. The authorities are very much pleased with this result. It is the intention of the Ordnance officials to fire all calibers of shells up to thirteen inches through armor plate and to obtain the relative efficiency of the explosives used to charge them with, as well as to ascertain the distance they go before exploding.

Although the attempt to fire 230 pounds of the high explosive Emmensite from an old 15-inch gun resulted in the destruction of the gun by the premature explosion of this high explosive last month, the Ordnance Board has nevertheless decided to continue experiments with this explosive for the reason that it is the most promising high explosive thus far tested by the Government, and the charge (230 pounds), which resulted in the destruction of the old 15-inch gun used, was more than double that which would be likely ever to be used in military operations; and, furthermore, it appears that the shell, containing the large charge referred to, was not in a condition favorable to the successful firing of the explosive. Emmensite, it should be remembered, is the explosive the right to manufacture which the Government proposes to buy.

The proceedings of the regular monthly session of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification have been approved by the Acting Secretary of War. Information has been received by the Board that the first, or type gun, of the 100-gun contract made with the Bethlehem Iron Co. in 1891 by direction of Congress will be completed and delivered during the current month, and that the other guns of this (8-inch) caliber, and also the type guns of the 10-inch and 12-inch caliber, are well on towards completion and will soon be delivered. The contract with the Bethlehem Iron Company for 25 8-inch, 50 10-inch, and 25 12-inch high power modern sea coast guns amounted to nearly three and one-half million dollars, and was awarded to this firm by the Board of Ordnance and Fortification. The Bethlehem Iron Company, in order to carry out the conditions of the contract have, it is understood, expended nearly one million dollars in enlarging their plant. The object of Congress in providing for this contract was that there should be established in this country some private plant capable of turning out high power sea coast guns of the modern type in addition to the Army Gun Factory at Watervliet Arsenal. The contractors were permitted to build the guns upon any model, provided the guns did not exceed certain well defined weights and dimensions, and provided also, of course, that they would withstand the same trials prescribed for the test of the Ordnance Department guns. The contractors adopted the same type as the Ordnance Department model, and the test of their type 8-inch gun will soon be conducted at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground.



## CASE OF MEDICAL INSPECTOR KERSHNER.

Horace B. Fry writes to the New York "Times" concerning the trial by court martial in 1863 of Dr. Kershner of the Navy for an offence of the same nature as that which has resulted in his recent conviction by court martial. In the former case the sentence was "to be cashiered." Concerning this, Mr. Fry says: "Unfortunately, however, for the logic of the recent Brooklyn court-martial in resurrecting the 1863 verdict against Dr. Kershner, the Brooklyn court either forgot or suppressed the vital fact that Kershner's condemnation was not only immediately annulled by Secretary of the Navy Welles, but also brought out from him (there being other departmental grievances against the distinguished Admiral) the most scorching letter that may probably be found upon the records of the Department."

It is an entire perversion of the facts to make it appear that the letter of Secretary Welles, here alluded to, was prompted by Admiral Dupont's action in the case of Surgeon Kershner, and was intended as a rebuke for that action. The letter was undoubtedly contemptuous and insulting in tone, but the allusion in it to the Kershner court is only incidental, and is confined to a single line in the following paragraph: "After the attack (on Charleston) was made you were dissatisfied with the Ironsides—dissatisfied with the monitors—dissatisfied with Chief Engr. Stimers, against whom you prepared charges, and desired that he might be arrested and sent to you for trial, he having expressed his surprise that you should abandon the assault on so brief an effort—dissatisfied with Surg. Kershner, whom you court-martialed for a similar offence—dissatisfied with Mr. Fulton, the special agent of the Post Office Department, for his criticisms on your movements and acts—dissatisfied with the President for his telegrams, and dissatisfied with the Department for not more promptly and formally acknowledging and publishing your reports. If these complaints and reports, wherein the Admiral of the squadron devoted so large a portion of his time to his personal matters, and so little toward marshalling his force for the occupation of the Harbor of Charleston and the capture of the city, were not received with the patience to which they were entitled, it was my misfortune. I do not deny that it would have been more acceptable to the Department to have witnessed the zeal manifested in hunting down newspaper editors, engineers and surgeons directed against rebel enemies and to the destruction of their works."

In the letter that prompted this outburst, Adm. Dupont had said: "If I have failed in my duty I am liable to trial, but insulting imputations in official despatches are grave wrongs perpetrated on the public records to my permanent injury. The remedy which the law would afford me against a superior officer indulging in the language of your despatches, does not exist against the civil head of the Department. It only remains, therefore, for me to place again on the records of the Department my indignant refutation of its renewed charges."

Adm. Dupont and his officers, or most of them, did not believe in the monitors, and said so. He was not willing to trust himself with them to an attack upon Charleston, 'a l'outrance.' The Department, especially the Assistant Secretary Fox and Chief Engr. Stimers, were thorough believers in Ericsson's vessel, and charged that their failure before Charleston was due to Dupont's timidity and lukewarmness, due to professional prejudice against the new type of vessel, and unwillingness to heartily co-operate in plans not of his own conceiving. In criticising him the Secretary went much beyond his province, as the Admiral thought, in holding him responsible, not so much for specific acts, as for assumed states of mind. He was charged with allowing personal anxiety to overshadow public duty, assailing editors instead of rebel batteries; with indulging in "querulous and censorious charges;" with "obtrusive impertinence and deliberate insolence;" with devoting more preparation and care to complaining letters than to the assault on Charleston; with making a pitiable as well as astonishing exhibition of himself; with a "want of concert or candor;" with a "want of earnest zeal and enthusiasm;" a "lack of vigor;" an "absence of will and energy;" with being indifferent to public necessities, and chiefly solicitous for himself;" with "apathy or indifference;" and so on to the end of the chapter of departmental complaint. This is not the sort of letter that Rear Admirals enjoy.

In a private letter, addressed to the editor of the Army and Navy Journal, April 16, 1864, Adm. Dupont calls attention to an order he received two days after the attack upon Charleston, directing him to send his iron-clads to New Orleans. He also quoted an unofficial letter from Fox to the same effect. In this letter Fox said: "We must abandon all other operations on the coast, where iron-clads are necessary, to a future time." In view of these imperative orders, Adm. Dupont thought it was unjust to abuse him for not renewing the attack upon the forts in Charleston Harbor.

## THE CAVALRY OF THE WAR.

Capt. G. E. Overton, U. S. A., retired, June 7, made an interesting address to the members of a new cavalry troop, organized in Los Angeles, Cal., for the National Guard of California. He gave some account of the early history of cavalry, and besides giving sound advice to the members he favored them with some personal reminiscences of his own Army life. In the course of his remarks Capt. Overton said:

"The cavalry of the United States, as I found it in September, 1861, was a heterogeneous mass of awkward farmer boys and sprightly city youths, such as, perhaps, had never before been assembled. They were drawn together from all classes, the rich, the poor, the low, the high, the ignorant and the educated. Few of them had ever had any experience as horsemen, and in this condition they were huddled together on the banks of the Potomac, clothed in uniforms that appear from this standpoint to have been in the greatest degree ludicrous, uncomfortable and unfitted for their service. Without discipline, without any real knowledge of what was before them, they were, to all intents and purposes, a hopeless and a sorry lot when I first joined them; but these same men, by the constant practice of discipline, by the constant practice of drill, and by the example of the few old soldiers scattered among them, in a remarkably short time became fairly effective; and when they remained for a year or more in the service they developed with astonishing rapidity many of the characteristics of veterans."

"I have always been very glad that the fortunes of war cast my lot with the cavalry. It is a service of hard work, but it is a dashing one, and with better promotion usually than results in either of the other arms. Had I time and had you the patience, I could tell you of some very curious experiences. I could commence with 1861, when I started out as a boy of 16 years—having just taken off my jackets to put on the more or less Dutch uniform of the then celebrated Blenker's Dutch Brigade—tell you how we began a disorganized and apparently almost hopeless body of raw recruits, and finally terminated in a splendid organization of veteran cavalry that was fully able to cope with the dextrous foe we had to encounter. I could tell you of long hard raids; of night marches, of the destruction of the railroads, bridges and telegraph wires; of the capture of pickets, and of all the incidents that are embraced in active warfare. At rare intervals our existence was more or less pleasant, but the majority of the time it was drilling, marching, scouting and fighting."

"But this I want to say and emphasize—be particularly careful in the selection of your officers. Do not look for 'good fellows,' but place in those positions men who will first command your respect, and second, men who will compel your obedience, and third, men who have the time and knowledge to devote to your interests, and fourth, men who can bring to those positions a good experience."

"Having organized, you must all put your shoulders to the wheel; you must originate and maintain the strongest possible esprit de corps; you must feel that admission to your troop is something to be longed for, and you must carefully close your ears against the applications for membership of all persons, excepting those whom you can carefully approve morally, socially and physically."

"While your organization will have very attractive social features, you must never lose sight of the fact that as a part of the militia of the State you will be liable to be called upon for duty, and at such a time your watchword must be forward, and your motto must be loyalty and devotion."

Quoting a paragraph from the Army and Navy Journal, the Kansas City "Times" adds: "More money is expended by officers and enlisted of the Army for charity purposes than any other like number of people in the United States. Last week a dramatic association at this post gave an entertainment for a worthy charity, netting \$100. The poor need but ask, and relief is given liberally."

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion has issued a handy "Pocket Register" giving names, addresses, etc., corrected to June 1, 1895.

Messrs. D. Appleton publish a book entitled the "Handbook of Sanitary Information," by Roger S. Tracy, M. D., Sanitary Inspector of the N. Y. City Health Dept. This volume contains facts and suggestions about ventilation, drainage, care of contagious diseases, disinfection, food and water, with appendices on disinfectants and plumbers' materials.

The West Shore Railroad have issued a handsome volume entitled "Homes and Inns." It gives a list of some 700 hotels and summer boarding houses along the line of this great thoroughfare, with particulars as to their accommodations, the price of board, the elevations, the distances from the nearest railroad station and the means provided by the proprietors for conveyance to and from the railroad. This pamphlet can be obtained by application to the Gen'l Pass Agent, West Shore R. R., No. 5 Vanderbilt Ave., New York. This railroad passes through a picturesque country, offering a choice of locations from 50 to 5,000 feet above tide-water.

There are powerful installments of Mrs. Ward's Singular Life, and Gilbert Parker's Seats of the Mighty, in the "Atlantic Monthly" for June. Also a contribution of unusual character and interest is Through the Windows: Two Glances of a Man's Life. The two chapters bear the significant titles Detachment and Disenchantment. There is quite a flavor of the Orient in this number. Lafcadio Hearn contributes in the Twilight of the Gods, a study in Japanese losses, and Mary Stockton Hunter has a poem, A Japanese Sword-Song. Among the reviews are Lafcadio Hearn's Unfamiliar Japan and Out of the East; Religions of Japan, by W. E. Griffis, and Occult Japan, by Percival Lowell.

R. F. Johnson Publishing Co., Richmond, Va., issue a book entitled the "Story of the Confederate States; or History of the War for Southern Independence," by Joseph T. Derry, of Georgia, with an introduction by Clement A. Evans, of Georgia. The volume embraces a brief but comprehensive sketch of the early settlement of the country, trouble with the Indians, the French, Revolutionary and Mexican Wars, and an account of the four years' war between the North and the South, its causes, effects, etc., as viewed from a Southern standpoint. It is particularly intended for those who wish a new account of the "War for Southern Independence," which shall harmonize with Confederate prejudices, and is designed especially for the boys and girls of the South, and is illustrated with over 130 fine engravings. It would have been best to have avoided threatening old strife, as in the repetition of the oft denied statement that Ulysses S. Grant bore upon his person in his raid against Richmond papers ordering the burning of that city and the killing of Mr. Davis and his Cabinet. It is one of these stories that excite, and are intended to excite, local prejudice, and do not belong to the category of authenticated history. It is true that photographic copies of what purported to be papers found on Col. Dahlgren were sent to Gen. Meade, but it is equally true that they were without authority and were never used, if indeed, they found on Col. Dahlgren in the shape they were published, which his friends denied. Gen. Kilpatrick, to whom Dahlgren had submitted an address he proposed to issue, certified that this address did not contain the obnoxious passages. Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia for 1894 says of Dahlgren: "His body was stripped and treated with indignity;" yet as Gen. Long, in his memoirs of Lee, has the candor to tell us, "It is but justice to the memory of Dahlgren to say that no act of cruelty was perpetrated by him through his hapless expedition." What would our Confederate historian think of a work that should undertake to condense the history of the last days of the Confederacy into a page, and occupy a part of that page with a story that Jefferson Davis when captured was disguised as a woman? Or, would he be content with one that accepted the statement of the Southern writer Pollard, who, in his "Secret History of the Confederacy," charges Jefferson Davis with endeavoring to retaliate for Northern raids by convincing at the attempt of Southern emissaries to burn Northern cities. Pollard distinctly declares that the President of the Confederacy undertook "to take revenge in a secret, cowardly and indiscriminate way not known to honorable warfare." Mr. Derry describes the raid in which Dahlgren lost his life as "fruitless." Concerning such raids, Pollard says: "These frequent and penetrating raids of the enemy, even when they inflicted but the most trifling injuries on the physical resources and material of the South, did as much to determine the war in favor of the North as many considerable battles." We may say generally that statements originating in the heated passions of the war, and over which there has been much acrimonious dispute without bringing them near a settlement, ought not to appear in a history written for these days, and especially in one written for the young. Historians of our war, whatever their point of view, should never lose sight of the fact that victor and vanquished in that contest must henceforth live together, and more and more the deeds of valor of "Yank" and "Reb" will be the common inheritance of both sections. Let us dwell upon these at will, but let us occupy as little space as possible with the attempt to exalt one section of the country at the expense of the other, or to fasten the taint of suspicion upon any of the strains of blood that must henceforth mingle together in the veins of the great American people.

Twelve new canvas pontoon boats are being made for the Engineer Corps, at a cost of \$160 each.

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Pleasures of Life, The. By Sir John Lubbock.  
Poe, Edgar Allan, Poems.  
Queen of the Air. By John Ruskin.  
Sartor Resartus. By Thomas Carlyle.  
Scarlet Letter, The. By Nathaniel Hawthorne.  
Sesame and Lilies. By John Ruskin.  
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Gen. Gordon, of Georgia, illustrated the shrinkage of the Confederate currency by this story recently: "One day a cavalrman rode into camp on a reasonably good horse. 'Hello, cavalrman,' said a foot-soldier; 'I'll give you \$3,000 for your horse.' 'You go to —' was the horseman's reply; 'I just paid \$1,000 to have him carried.'"

"Private Grady," thundered the Captain, "what can I say or do to make you change your irregular conduct? You have been in cells and prisons scores of times, and nothing seems to make any impression on you for your good. What on earth can I do for you?" "Would you please give my wife your washing, Sir," replied Grady.

The one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was celebrated at Boston and vicinity June 17 with more than usual enthusiasm. In New York there were impressive ceremonies at the old Block House, in Central Park.

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### MARRIED.

BENNETT-COCHRAN.—At Fort Thomas, Ky., June 25, 1895, Lieut. William Clarence Bennett, 6th Inf., to Miss Anna D. Cochran, daughter of Col. Melville A. Cochran, 6th Inf., and Mrs. Cochran.

BOHN-HOWELL.—At Washington, D. C., June 19, 1895, Mr. John V. Bohn, of Butte, Mont., to Miss Belle Howell, daughter of Capt. John A. Howell, U. S. N.

CRAIG-MELLEN.—At Durham, N. H., June 20, 1895, Mr. Samuel H. Craig to Miss Carrie Devereux Mellen, niece of Lieut. Henry B. Mellen, U. S. A., retired.

HORN BROOK-SANNO.—At Fort Logan, Colo., June 26, 1895, Lieut. James J. Hornbrook, 5th Cav., to Miss Mary Worth Sanno, daughter of Maj. J. M. Sanno, 3d Inf., and Mrs. Sanno.

KUTZ-KEIM.—At Reading, Pa., June 26, 1895, Lieut. Charles W. Kutz, Corps of Engineers, to Miss Elizabeth Randolph Keim.

STEELE-WATSON.—At the First Baptist Church, Columbus, Miss., June 26, 1895, Capt. Charles Lee Steele, 18th Inf., to Miss Margaret L. Watson, niece of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Morgan.

### BIRTHS.

WINRAM.—Born at Edgartown, Mass., May 22, 1895, to the wife of Lieut. S. B. Winram, Jr., U. S. R. C., a girl.

### DIED.

CHASE.—At Burmont, Pa., June 22, 1895, William Minot Chase, aged 64, brother of the wife of Col. Thomas F. Barr, Judge Advocate General's Department, U. S. A.

HINES.—At Bowling Green, Ky., June 12, 1895, Mr. H. C. Hines, father of Ensign John F. Hines, U. S. N.

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